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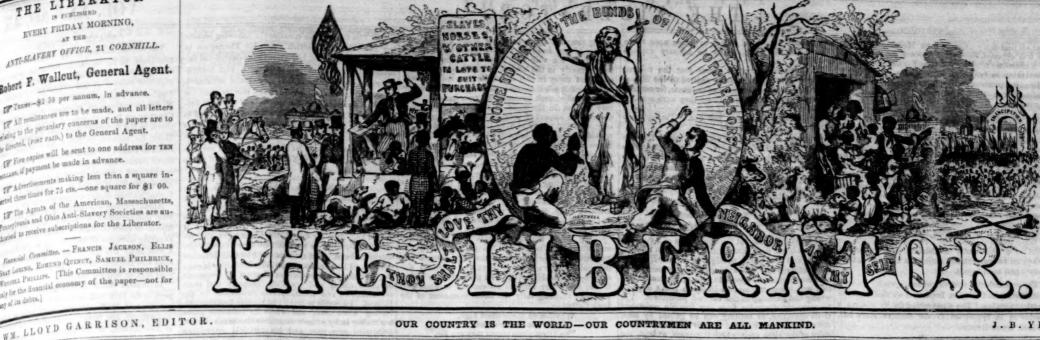
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List if payment be made in advance. White were the making less than a square in-Advertisements in 75 ets.—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auused to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

vid Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, BLLIS FARTON EDWIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, ust Louise. Louise Committee is responsible which remains becoming of the paper—not for



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XX. NO. 45.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1035

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

ragement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Refuge of Oppression. THE SATANIC STATESMAN.

The following letter from Hon. Daniel Webster The following letter from Hon. Daniel Webster as read at the great Union Meeting in New York, Wednesday evening last, and was received with FRANKLIN, N. H., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

en: ghealth, prevents me from accepting at once your entition, and assuring you of my presence at the non Meeting at Castle Garden on Wednesday mon Meeting at Castle Garden on Weenesday resing next. I rejoice to know that such a meet-ing scaled. I rejoice to know that it will be at-med by thousands of intelligent men, lovers of vercountry—party men, doubtless, but abject slaves party; and who will not suffer either party no party; and who wan not somer entrier party mor or party discipline to dry up within them all fountains of love and attachment to the Consti-

ed; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws bedience to the laws, res of mad fanaticism. It will call men, who are est, but who have been strangely misled, back to rety; and it will give countenance and courage he faithful friends of Union throughout the land. When the commercial interests of the great meces, expressing a conviction of the presence of o combat with it, and overcome it, the sample is likely to rouse good men everywhere; and shen the country shall be roused, the country

concur, gentlemen, in all the political principles ntaned in the resolutions—a copy of which have as been sent to me—and I stand pledged to supof those principles, publicly and privately, now and ways, to the full extent of my influence, and by the retion of every faculty which I possess. The em-ent men whom you mention, and with whose names as have done me the honor to associate mine, are worthy of the praise which you bestow on them. rget, the patriotism, the manliness and the courage fested by them in an hour of difficulty and

etas boundary act, the act for establishing the two mitorial governments of New Mexico and Utah, e act for the abolition of the slave trade in the is last measure, gentlemen, is not such a meas-eas I had prepared before I left the Senate, and se, I should have supported if I had mained in the Senate; but it received the proper anction of the two Houses of Congress, and the resident of the United States. It is the law of the nd, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by worth regarding, deny its constitutionality; those who counsel violent resistance to it con dshed, and to the commission of capital offences. ders will go in this career of faction, folly and

here were honest and well-meaning members of ress, who did not see their way clear to supession. You are quite right in saying that the mothe are quite right in saying the impeached; but the measures have been adopted, they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon as all, and no man is lightly to oppose them—no mais at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his aspects the rights of others, and the obligations, vil, social and political, due to others from him.

Such a pretence saps the foundation of all govern-ments, and is of itself a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, becoming past agitation, and rekindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy. If we would ontinue one people, we must acquiesce in the will f the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he sho does not mean to do that, means to disturb the peace, and do what he can to overturn the

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution, in an especial and emphatic manner, by stery dictate of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and hand. Its sentiment of my sentment. With you I declare that I range mosel make it may be my sentment. arself under the banner of that party whose princi-ples and practice are most calculated to uphold the stitution, and to perpetuate our glorious Union. Genlemen, I am here to recruit my health, en-leabled as it has been by ten months of excessive and indescribable anxiety. The air of these,

same time, that Government is bound to use its whole power, at every hazard, to ensure a thorough and efficient enforcement of the law. It is idle to give the South a mere show of redress—a shadow without substance. The entire force of the Government—the use of an army—was threatened against South Carolina when she sought to nullify. If mullification demanded that vigorous treatment at the South, it deserves none milder at the North. We should see to it that the officers entrusted with executing the law, have all the means necessary to put down the mobs who resist it. This must be done, or it will pass into a precedent, that if an Act of Congress be offensive to the people of any State, they need not formally nullify it through the Legislature. They have only to exhibit a settled determination that it shall not be enforced, and in that, the General Government, after a very faint struggle, will acquiesce! If this state of things occur, the whole scheme of confederation becomes at once a contrivance by which a certain number of States can oppress and trample upon the South, and yet prevent the South from making any resistance whatever.

I am glad that as to the Fugitive Slave Law, your resistance whatever.

I am glad that as to the Fugitive Slave Law, your resistance whatever.

I am glad that as to the Fugitive Slave Law, your specific treatment of the same that constant din known from the worth of worth of the day or one hour of intermission has that constant din known from the begin to make the south in the south it is now some twenty years since the eternal abolition of the North began to beat the reweille for forformation. Not one day or one hour of the Morth began to beat the reweille for forformation. Not one day or one hour of the Morth o

esistance whatever.

I am glad that as to the Fugitive Slave Law, your I am glad that as to the Fugitive Slave Law, your resolution is pointed and specific. I rejoice that Mr. Webster has added the weight of his opinion to our own belief in the constitutionality of that law. I am sorry that he is not here to-night. The Senator of the United States furnished in his course, and in that of Clay, Cass, Foote and Dickinson, evidence that amongst those who have most mingled in politics, there yet abides a patriotism which the malign influence of party spirit cannot extinguish. All of us feel delighted in doing honor to the men who in times of danger forget all other objects, in striving for the safety and welfare of their country. Keep that Senate pure, and our country may hope for continued and increasing prosperity. Send there the furious fanatic, or the scheming demagogue, and the very name of our country will soon be a reproach.—Already the foul spirit of disunion has emitted its postilential breath in our Senate Chamber. Already we see there a man lengued with those pretended philanthropists, who perceive and affect to pity every reconstructed that Mr. I am addictly to assail the Bible, has been less potent for evil. A few wretched infidels, it is true, have held docturnal orgies, at which they held the docturnal orgies, at which they have head the undacity to assail the Bible, has been less potent for evil. A few wretched infidels, it is true, have held docturnal orgies, at which they held they addict the addictive of books,' the apologist of slavery, and containing the 'word of no God but the god of the slaveholders.' It is true, some of them have transpled and spat upon the sacred volume; but this act of insanity excited only feelings of pity and disgust. Every well-disposed person would turn away with loating, and exclaim, in those words of holy charity, 'Forgive them, Father; they know not work the property of the providence of a politics, they have the power to the solution, in the department of books,' the apologist of slavery, and containing the 'word of no God but the god postilential breath in our Senate Chamber. Already we see there a man leagued with those pretended philanthropists, who perceive and affect to pity every sorrow except that which they have the power to relieve—the tender guardians of another race, who have no heart nor sympathy for their own. This world is not, in their opinion, good enough for them. They helieve nothing to be right but themselves. Some of them have found fault with the Bible—with Christianity—with every thing except their own and mirable contrivances for universal happiness;—their first scheme for brotherly feeling amongst all men, being to turn their hands against the rights of their white fellow countrymen. These men are harmless enough if left to themselves, or pleasant association with the Abby Folsoms and Lacretia Motts. They nover had any power or importance until base polinever had any power or importance until base politicians began to use them for base purposes. To defeat those politicians—to deter others from imitating their example—we must all, of every party, determine according to the spirit of your last resolution, to support no man who is not known to be a friend of the Union. This is due to ourselves—to our country—to posterity. We have the best government on earth, and should detest any man who directs one sacrilegious effort against it. We should teach the young American to regard him as another Arnold, and to abhor alike the treason and the traitor. If this lesson be duly imparted, our country will continue to command the respect of other nations.

From the Washington Union.

SKIES BRIGHTENING AT THE NORTH.

We hail with emotions of heartfelt pleasure the movement of the friends of the Union in the city of New-York, referred to in the following extracts from the columns of most of the leading journals. \*

It is high time the friends of the Union and prosperity of the country should take the field. Thus far, the abolitionists, free-soilers, 'higher law' prophets and negroes have had it all their own way. They have held meetings in every city, and nearly every village of the North, to protest against the fugitive slave law, and to proclaim doctrines subversive of the most motley gangs, of all colors, castes, and characters, that ever assembled in the face of the world. They have threatened to resist the law, even unto bloodshed; they have sought to trample the Constitution under foot; they have published their proceedings in all corners of the land; and, without the expression of contrary sentiments, these ravings of the finends of the Union at the South were partially paralyzed, and their ardor damped in the cause. If these abolition recolutions and harangues truly represented the public sentiment of the North, then, indeed, it became the solemn duty of every Southern man, however he revered the Union, to consider whether that Union which bound him to such reckless and faitbless associates was worth preserving any longer. Such were the reflections of some highminded supporters of the Constitution of the South were partially paralyzed, and their ardor damped in the cause whether that Union which bound him to such reckless and faitbless associates was worth preserving any longer. Such were the reflections of some highminded supporters of the Constitution at the South were partially paralyzed, and their ardor damped in the cause. If these abolition recolutions and harangues truly represented the public sentiment of the North, then, indeed, it became the solemn duty of every Southern man, however he revered the Union, to consider whether that Union which bound him to such reckless and fa

The second phase of abolition, in which it had the

and cast hopelessiy into the shade, all the vagaries of the French revolution and Jack Cade's fundamental

· When Adam dug and Eve span, Tell me then who was the gentleman?

Mr. Phillips is, however, another illustration of the old adage, 'what God has left out, man cannot supply '—a few grains of common sense. He is one of that class of monomaniaes who may be suffered to run at large, because the absurdity of their hallucirun at large, because the absurdity of their hallucinations is so manifest that they are rendered perfectly harmless. A man who is mad with the idea that he is a glass tea-pot will hurt nobody; for he is afraid of touching or being touched, lest he should have the snout knocked off. Now, as Mr. Phillips and his co-laborers think almost everything in the world is wrong, the Bible the constitution the laws.

remains at his laber by tun months of excessive many the best by the months of excessive many than the best by tun months of excessive many than the best by the months of excessive many than the best by the by the best by the best by the best by the by the best by the b

the higher-law creed, and it not now a secret confederate and co-laborer of Mr. Seward, he will soon be, and then we shall see how cozily they will jog along together. They would rejoice in the emancipation of all the slaves in the country, and in the ruin and desolation of the fair fields of the South, and in all that train of evils which would result from turning loose on the community several millions of idle, worthless, vicious negroes, to live on the plunder or charity of the whites. To this great labor, let Mr. Seward and let the Post consecrate their lives. They will give 'loose reins to their benevolence,' and, carve a small niche in the temple of fame. We hope they will live in harmony and die in peace, when the world has no further need of their services.

'As they were lovely in their lives, In their deaths let them not be divided.'

Such, we are sure, will be prayer of every true friend of his country.

We abstain from saying a word in vindication of either of the men, measures, or opinions assailed so interest the indication which we have long remained quiet.

We have seen that the laws against slaves and free seen that the South, have of late years become much more severe, and the cause has been truly assigned to the efforts of abolitionists at the North, and now we have a more oppressive and cruel enactment as to fugitive slaves in free States, arising out of mob violence and State edicts, to embarrass or destroy a law of the United States for the returning of runaway slaves.

As one of those who minister at the sacred altar, I must confess that I do not go to abolition publications for my facts or opinions upon the subject of slavery, nor do I resort thither for logic, extensive and infallible, and spite of the bad odor which the self-bruited exclusive advocates of antitle the resorded they caused their dispation which

These vaunting philanthropists, who are shedding proceedile tears over the wrongs and the sufferings of the negroes that they never endured, when a plain, clear case is presented for substantial relief, are as cold-blooded as the most sordid miser. If they have money, they reserve it to buy the freedom

A monstrous effort is now making to get up a great excitement, in the State of Georgia, in favor of Degradation! Can such an effort as that prove successful? We have seen and heard of great efforts being made in favor of resistance to insults and wrongs, but this thing of moving heaven and earth to give success to Submission and Degradation—to fetter hands that ought to be free—to bow necks to galling yokes—to bring the greatest, richest, strongest people on earth, (the people of the Southern States,) to abject, low, infamous submission, at the feet of a horde of fiery fanatics, whose property is made out of the products of our labor, would, if successful, fill a page or two of Disgraceful History.

Think of it citizens, Georgians, Southerners! Are you ready to turn the South into a capacious Fold for the Prey of Northern Wolves? What a towering Victor the Southern man will be who can accomplish that by his talents, his popularity, and the capacity and the sensition of the proceed in him, his popularity, and the capacity and the sensition.

Think of it citizens, Georgians, Southerners!

Are you ready to turn the South into a capacious fold for the Prey of Northern Wolves? What a towering Victor the Southern man will be who can accomplish that by his talents, his popularity, and the capacity in favor of it was stignized as a person wholly unworthy of credit. It was declared that his statements were entirely in conflict with the laws of Louisiana, and with the facts as they existed in all the Southern ports; and he was left under imputation of a most injurious character.

Now, it is no part of my purpose to revive any excitment on this subject at the present moment, or disturb the harmony of the Senate with any matters of controversy in these closing hours of the session. But having been the unwilling cause of bringing into question the character of a worthy been cast upon him.

Mr. Hunten. I will promise the Senator from the conflict with the laws of Louisiana, and with the takes the that his statements were ent

Let Ministers did not need this communication, because they have all, or nearly all seen the contents in newspapers.

2d. They will not be prepossessed in favor of the document, by paying double letter postage for a printed hand-bill.

3d. They need no spurring on the subject in question. I have not yet met with a minister, who does not sympathize with colored men in their exposure to be carried back to bondage, and regret the stringent character of the late law.

4th. This letter of advice or imperative command, as you may choose to call it, so far from conciliating clergymen to the cause, or urging them to effort, will operate to prejudice their minds and restrain their labors. Coming from a meeting which adopted resolutions subversive of law and order, and preaching bloodshed and violence, it is condemned at the outset. Nor is the language of the address at all adapted to neutralize the ill effect of the claracter of most respectable connexions, who have acter of the meeting. It has neither literary nor large and the language of the address at all adapted to neutralize the ill effect of the character of most respectable connexions, who have large for them the contents.

In proposee to make an explanation on anticipate him on that point.

I proposee, however, without troubling the Senate further to these brief termarks the evidence which I have received on this subject including the deposition on onth of Capt. Ranlet bimself.

I feel bound to say publicly to the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,)—to whom I have already dy shown this deposition—that it proves that he was correct in thinking that a question of salvage entered into the particular case which was described in the clear was adjudicated by the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, (S. C.) who bore testimony to the good containing the following among other directions looking the model of the character of an honest Roston shipmaster of most respectable connexions, who has been in the merchant service for thirty years, trouble—N. T. Tribune.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST AND ABOLITION.

The New York Evening Post, so far as we have observed, is the only paper in that city which condemns the patriotic movement of calling an independent meeting of the friends of the Union. The 'gall set jade winces' terribly. He brands it as a scheme of his friends of Mr. Webster, and the more 'virus' as in the collection of the Webster, and the more 'virus' as in the collection of the Webster, and the more 'virus' as in the patriotic movement of calling an independent meeting of the friends of the Union. The 'gall set jade winces' terribly. He brands it as a scheme of his friends of Mr. Webster, and the more 'virus' as in the patriotic movement of calling an independent meeting of the friends of the Church and the Ministry, to have any extraordinal egate to the city and the more 'virus' as desperted and unprincipled agitator and egotist to receive any great confidence in his oblivion and be forgotten. Mr. Webster, Isaac Hill, the merchants of New York, and almost every body clse, receive a good share of the cztra bile with which the Post alavers them over. He indulges in a forious tirade of abuse of the fugitive slave law, that is worthy of the pen of Garrison or the tongue of Abby Kelley. He even draws a little on his imagination at the fancied wrong of dragging 'freed men and tchile men' out of the State without a trial, and has the cool efforated wrong of dragging 'freed men and tchile men' out of the State without a trial, and has the cool efforated wrong of dragging 'freed men and tchile men' out of the State without a trial, and has the cool efforated wrong of dragging 'freed men and tchile men' out of the State without a trial, and has the cool efforated wrong of dragging 'freed men and tchile men' out of the State without a trial, and has the cool efforated wrong of dragging 'freed men and tchile men' out of the State without a trial, and has the cool efforated wrong of dragging 'freed men and tchile men' out of the State without a trial, and has the cool efforat

We abstain from saying a word in vindication of either of the men, measures, or opinions assailed so violently in the Post. Its abuse is indeed the highest recommendation, and should be coveted by those who are honored with its notice. Its arguments are just as sound and rational (being the same) as those of Fred. Douglass, Ward, or any other fugitive negro. They are not worthy of refutation.—Washing for Union.

ABOLITION BENEVOLENCE.

which the self-bruited exclusive advocates of an exclusive advocates of a defend, they cannot destroy the indignation which files every generous mind at the thought of holding fellow-mind as chatters, nor prevent the prevent t will they cease to pray that slavery, with all its ac-

cumulated curses, may cease in the land.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

Fold for the Prey of Northern Wolves? What a towering Victor the Southern man will be who can accomplish that by his talents, his popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by a trusting and generous people! He could point to the prostration and degradation of his people—to their abject condition—and say, 'Behold the result of my proud deed—the glorious prize of victory for which I fought!' A country in disgrace the work of his hands! It makes the heart sick to think of it; but the people will not permit it, unless they wish to see a sky of lightnings unfolded for their destruction.—Augusta Republic.

From the Boston Courier.

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE'S APPEAL TO THE CLERGY.

This appeal, adopted in Boston Oct. 5, has been printed in the form of a hand-bill, with the Fugitive Slave Bill, and sent through the post-office to the ministers of Massachusetts. Ten cents postage for this paltry affair is charged, because it was folded as a letter in one envelope and sealed. This must have been done purposely to tax or insult ministers, as the law of postage is well known. As one thus honored and taxed, I claim the privilege of saying a few things.

1st. Ministers did not need this communication, because they have all, or nearly all seen the contents in newspapers.

Mr. Hunter. I hope there is to be no debate on this subject.

Mr. WINTERD. I will promise the Senator from Virginia, if he will promise the Senator of the Senator from Virginia, if he will promise the Senator of the vi

arrested to the State from whence they come—at their cost, if they are able to pay them, at the cost of the State if they are not.

Such being the law of Louisiana since 1842, it seemed to me that it was not only natural, but right and proper that it should have been enforced. Presuming this, I immediately wrote a telegraphic despatch to the recorder of the first municipality of New Orleans, in order to ascertain whether or not the cases under the law hast mentioned were such as to give countenance to the loud clamors raised on the assertion that there were no less than hundreds that occurred in a single year. The answer which I have obtained, and which I hold in my hand, shows that the first municipality during the whole period which has elapsed since 1842 hardly reach one hundred; and, allowing an equal number to each of the other two municipalities, we have an average ratio of twelve a year for each. I desire to set myself right with respect to this matter, as nothing has ever been further from we mind than to do the least inright with respect to this matter, as nothing has ever been further from my mind than to do the least in-justice to any human being, be he from what quar-ter he may, by any erroneous assertion into which I may have been betrayed. I wish, therefore, to have them corrected, so far as what I have said goes, and to exonerate the person alluded to in the former de-bate from any imputation based on a statement of the law and of the facts under it not in accordance with the statement made here.

Mr. BUTLER. I would not on any consideration

AIT. BUTLER. I would not on any consideration have any gentleman suffer by any thing that might take place in the conflict of debate; and when my friend from Massachusetts appeals to me to do justice to an individual whose name has been involved, and whose character has somewhat by implication been reflected upon on such an occasion, I will, in a been reflected upon on such an occasion, I will, in a very few words, so far as I can, comply with his request. That these Northern shipmasters should have a decided opposition to the law of South Carolina and other Southern ports, by which colored persons are committed to prison, I am not at all surprised; and that, under the influence of their feelings, and I pardon much to them, they should have made somewhat exaggerated statements, is perhaps naturally to be expected. I am sure that the candor of Capt. Ranlett will concede the truth of what I have just said. His candor, too, has convinced me that he is willing to rebut the inferences which might have plain, clear case is presented for are as cold-blooded as the most sordid miser. If they have money, they reserve it to buy the freedom of some kidnapper, or to lure slaves from their master and the plant in the statement of a pamphlets filled with misrepresentations and calumnies, or tales of horror that are utterly groundless.

Bright them to the test of their purses—try the rule of the Frenchman, 'how much you feel?—and their hearts are as hard as the nether millstone, and they have no more sympathy for the real misfortunes and miseries of the negro than they have for those of the is work of the tight of the tight of the tight. Chaplin was a fit agent. It tried to kidnap the deluded negroes; but he took good of some states of the negro than they have for those of the significant of the states of the negro than they have for those of the significant of the states of the negro than they have for those of the significant of the states of the negro than they have for those of the significant of the states of the negro than they have for those of the significant of the states of the negro than they have for those of the significant of the states of the negro than they have for those of the significant of the states of the negro than they have for the significant of the states of the negro than they have for the significant of the states of the negro than they have for the significant of the states of the negro than they have for the significant of the states of the negro than they have for the significant of the states of the negro than they have no more sympathy for the real misfortunes and miseries of the negro than they have no more sympathy for the real misfortunes and miseries of the negro than they have no more sympathy for the real misfortunes and miseries of the negro than they have no more sympathy for the real misform. It therefore the states of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston statisfies the states of the Chamber of Commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the Chamber of t sir, I am confident there has been no disposition of late to enforce that law, in a way to make it painful to the Northern shippers. I measure my words, sir; and so far as regards the English seamen, I believe there is a willingness to modify the law to-morrow. And, so far as regards even the colored men from the North, I think we would be willing to modify it. I am now stating what I believe to be strictly true, so far as regards Capt. Ranlett. I must be permitted to say that, from the evidence of my friend from Massachusetts, I will, upon a matter of personal consideration, not allow myself to do anything that he will not, upon his own personal responsibility, endorse.

Mr. Berrien. The Senate has permitted explanatory remarks with reference to a discussion which took place the other day; and having participated in that discussion, I desire to say nowas few words. I do not understand the statement made to-day to deny that the representation which was made on that occasion was an exaggerated one, but I do not understand the statement which has been made to-day to have reference to that to which I then relied, which was the statement made by a boarding-house keeper in New York. So far as regards that statement, it stands precisely upon the footing upon which it stood in the former debate. But what I desire particularly to say on this occasion, with reference to the validity of those laws which have been called in question, is, that, as on a former occasion, a decision of a learned judge of the Circuit Court was referred to, and an opinion of Mr. Attorney General Wirt, whenever it shall be the pleasure of gentlemen disposed to call in question the constitutional right of the Southern States to pass such laws, which are caiculated to prevent the introduction within their limits of persons disposed to make servile insurrection, I shall be prepared to show, by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, that it is a power which is undeniable and undenied by that high tribunal.

The Fugitive Slave Law Illustrated.—H. H. Van

T

A Convention of the Unitarian clergy and laity wi recently held in Springfield, in this State; and in the course of its proceedings, the Rev. John Pierpont submitted a proposition, condemnatory of the in iquitous fugitive slave bill. A motion to refer it to namittee to report thereon was laid on the table by the casting vote of the President, the Rev. Dr. Parkman of Hoston. Subsequently, the subject came up for discussion as follows:-

Rev. Dr. WILLARD, of Deerfield, expressed h Rev. Dr. Willand, of Deerfield, expressed his misgivings with regard to the disposition made yesterday of the motion to refer to the Business Committee, the subject of the Fugitive Slave Bill. He would have been better satisfied if the motion for such reference had prevailed. He spoke from the fixed and deep conviction, that the disposition of the subject would be misunderstood and misrepresented. It would be considered as proof of a tendency to shrink from coming up to the truth, and speaking it out. Our Lord hath said—'For this purpose was I born, that I might bear witness to the truth.' And we ask the question: When and how shall we bear witness to the truth? This was the point of our difference. Before discussing the quespoint of our difference. Before discussing the ques-tion as to the proper time and place for discussions of such political and social questions, we must first act on the special question thus brought before us.

"Je thought that a subject of this kind, once presented to a religious or ecclesiastical convention, not be so summarily dismissed from its con tion. A great and serious question was coming up before us; and, for one, he felt that he could not, for ten thousand worlds, go down to the silent world in which he unust shortly lie, leaving a doubt in the mind of any who had known him, whether he was on one side of the question, or on the other—whether he was afraid to speak the truth, and bear his witness to the truth—and especially when the great struggle was on the question, whether God or man was to rule this American continent. He must raise his own voice in favor of the supremacy of the Divine Law. He would not advocate forcible resistance to law, at any time, or under any circumstances. Christianity could never he astabilished nor it nower manifester. could never be established, nor it power manifested, by force. He would rather die in prison, under the weight of his years and infirmities, in suffering the penalty of an unjust and unrighteous law, than hear that sentence of final condemnation, 'I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; thirsty, and ye gave me no history for the period of the condemnation of the condemn such a dilemma—differing, on this subject, from old, true, long-tried friends. But with the most solemn convictions of duty, he felt himself called to renew vesterday's motion, that the subject of the Slave Bill be referred to the Committee of Arrangements,

Pending this motion-The PRESIDENT wished to say a word in justification tion of himself, in regard to his casting vote of yes-terday. He had felt very unwilling to decide the question himself, and had done so with a single view o the harmony and best interests of the Conventio His aged brother had spoken of the danger of being misunderstood. If any one could suppose that he himself had any other view or sentiment on the matter, than the strongest possible disapprobation of the law in question, that person would do him the greatest injustice. No one could regard that law with greater abhorrence than himself. If the course of debate had permitted, he should have preferred the ourse suggested by our venerable brother. He leclared that if he were appealed to by a poor fugitive brother, there was a place in his own dwe ling at Boston, in which that brother should be con-cealed; he would not reveal this hiding-place, lest it should endanger that concealment. He had list-ened with profound respect to our venerable friend, and cordially concurred with the views and senti ments he had advanced, and the course he had pro-

structions to report thereon.

Rev. Mr. PALFREY, of Belfast, observed, that the third resolution of the series was now in order of de-bate, but he would move that this resolution be laid on the table, that Dr. Willard's motion might be considered. This motion was carried. Rev. Mr. GANNETT rose to say, most emphatically

that he opposed all action on the subject. He might be in a small minority; he might stand almost alone; but he was no less bound to oppose a course so sub-versive of the direct objects of the Convention. He was pained to differ from so many of his brethren; was pained to diller from so many of his occurring pained that he must thus reply to the touching and persuasive language of his Tenerable brother from Deerfield; but he must vote to exclude the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the subject of slavery in its political bearings, from the attention of this in its political bearings, from the attention of this body. He would do nothing, or refrain from doing nothing, through the mere fear of being misunder stood. The experience of some past years had prov ed how easy it was to be misunderstood—how vain to seek to avoid it. The extreme abolition press misconstrues the more moderate portion: the whole abolition party misrepresent all who do not take their stand; the extreme Southern pro-slavery party mis-construe those who do not agree fully with them. be put down as pro-slavery, by one with whom he did not perfectly coincide in his views on the subject. If this question, or any question so foreign to the purpose of the Convention, could be introduced and forced under our notice, then where was this license to stop? Any question of the day might be thus brought in to us and we be convenied to take thus brought in to us, and we be compelled to take we had not met here to discuss doubtful propos

tions of all sorts, to dispute over any of the leading, practical movements of the day, nor to take up evident propositions like this of dissent fro practical cruelty and injustice. He urged the peculiar object and purpose of the Convention, as something quite disconnected with such topics. Were we prepared to agree in any form of expression on this subject? Could a resolution be so drawn up as to meet the views of all? How long should we be discussing the question of hore much to express in such a resolution? We were met to consider questions respecting our own theology, and our own re-ligious life and action as a body. He wished, first, to state thus frankly his own view and position, and then to declare that he would not be driven, even by the contagious example of the President, to utter a word of his own private opinion about the Fugitive Slave Bill, or on the subject of slavery itself, on an occasion so utterly inappropriate to it. He would not be compelled, by this fear of misrepresentation, to declare an opinion on any subjects not appropriate to the hour. No matter what the press or the public might say, any metrices are known to God. He lic might say, our motives are known to God. He must protest against any purposes, methods, resolu-tions, by which any members of the Convention were forced into a false position. He must protest against any discussion of this subject, and refuse to move from the ground on which we ought to stand, the ground of the business proper belonging to the

Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Springfield, thought it best to postpone the further discussion of the subject, until we had finished the consideration of the regular resolutions. He moved an amendment to Dr lard's proposition, to the effect, that the business be instructed to report a resolution at the close of the Convention, when a special meeting might be held in the chapel, to entertain it.

Hon. Mr. RANTOUL urged the inappropriate of this discussion to the purposes of the Convention, feared it would interfere greatly with the usefulness and success of future Conventions, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This was lost by a vote of 52 in the affirmative, to 53 in the negative.

Rev. Dr. Fabley, of Brooklyn, opposed the motion to refer to the Committee. If the question must come up, if the dilemma could not be evaded, he should prefer its direct consideration by the Convention. We could not adopt any resolution that might be brought up, we could not adopt any resolution that might be brought up—we could not entertain the question without discussing it fully and fairly. If the subject must come up, let us consider it in its whole length and breadth. He would be perfectly willing to units in any appropriate. unite in any appropriate demonstration against the law—any petition or remonstrance against it.

Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Chelses, wished to ask the question, whether this Convention had not met to uss the great primary truths and principles of stianity, and whether it was not the best time for such a discussion when these truths and principles are in the greatest danger of being disregarded and

Rev. Mr. Osooop, of New York, said that he was bliged to leave the Convention and return to his home. He had always attended these meetings with much pleasure, and endeavored to do his hum-ble part to further their interests. He was in favor of the freest expression of opinion, and was glad to

hear all that the gentleman from Modford had said. He was opposed, however, to preventing resolutions of a character tending to divide the members enterest the colored of a character tending to divide the members of the control of the colored property of the colored pro

ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED REFORMED CHURCH dear than life, and which we solemnly believe and thing can rouse the torpid conscience of the North, continually declare to be the indicable right of all it will be our streets stained with human blood, shed by the slave-catchers.'

The advice here tendered, however wise, it is hardly possible will be always heeded. It is a style of heroism not often attained in this world, quietly to submit to an act of aggression and outrage like that which is escaped from his master unto thee: he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which him best: thou shalt not oppress him.'—Deut. 23:

15. 16.

And whereas, it is the duty of the Church, in her organized capacity, to protest against those who decree unrighteous decrees, and write grievousness 'decree unrighteous decrees, and write grievousness which they have prescribed, to turn away the needy from justice, and to take away the right of the poor;

Resolved. That we recommend to the people un-

der our care to memorialize Congress at its approaching session, for the repeal of this Bill. Resolved, That as this Bill is evidently in conflict with the higher law of eternal Justice; and as we must obey God rather than man; we earnestly entreat and solemnly warn all our people not to accept or hold any office, in the discharge of which they may be called upon to enforce this bill, and to endure its utmost penalties rather than to bring upon them-selves the guilt and upon their religion the reproach of counterancing its odious requirements, by engag ing, in any way, in enforcing its execution.

ACTION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BRUCK VILLE, OHIO, ON SLAVERY.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every min church of Christ to bear their earnest and decided testimony against the cursing system of Slaverynot only to call it a sin, but to preach and pray and vote against it, in the spirit of kindness, yet with the decision that the necessity of the case requires, until it shall be among the things that were—be blotted

out from our nation and the world.

Resolved, That in view of the flagrant violation of the law of God, and the dishonor done to the Savior, by enslaving, and in many cases blaspheming and abusing Him, in the persons of his 'little ones,' that we cannot hold Christian fellowship with slaveholders or their apologists; and by Divine aid we will, in the spirit of the Gospel and to the best of our abilities, struggle for the overthrow and extinction of

American slavery, and slavery throughout the world.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Oberlin Evangelist, Free Presbyterian, and National Era, and signed by the Moderator and Clerk.

B. Y. Messeneer, Moderator.

The following memorial was unanimously adopted

by the session and congregation of Unity Church: The Session and Congregation of Unity Church,
Presbytery of Beaver, would respectfully memorialize
the Synod of Pittsburg, to give an expression of opinion on the late fugitive slave law. Hoping that the
Synod will lift up its voice against such an iniquitous
law, which makes men of the North who are conscientification. The support of the suppor

in this city. law. The Rev. gentleman called upon the audience, in the name of God, of religion, of humanity, of our children, and to our common nature, as well a our children, and to our common nature, as well as civilization, of the panting slave, and in the name of New England consecrated to freedom, to resist this black, satanic law, with that true moral heroism which inspired Luther when he bid defiance to the 'thunders of the Vatican'—to stretch forth the arm of their constant of the common state of the variance of the Vatican'—to stretch forth the arm of their constant of the common state of the variance of the moral power and strangle this monster ere it begins to attain strength, and consign it to the 'tomb of all obedience to the command, to 'hide the outcast, and

life, and the spirit of true religion .- Christian Cit.

the poor slave-mother, as in speechless agony she bends over her sleepless babes—soon to be torn from her embrace by the ruthless trader—we would say to her, do not despair; gather up those household to her, do not despair; gather up those household treasures and make your way if possible to Pennsylvania or Ohio, and you will find our houses open to shelter you, and swift conveyance to carry you to that country where, beneath the Lion-Standard of Great Britain, you may cherish those tender babes, safe from the claws of the American Eagle. Let slave-breeders threaten, and aneaking dough-face echo the cry, there are yet those who will obey God rather than men; who will hide the outcast, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor.—

Free Presbyterian.

Government puts itself in an attitude hostile to every principle of justice—hostile to that God who 'executeth righteousness and judgement for all that are oppressed.

4. Resolved, That in our resistance to this most cruel law, we appeal to our own boasted Declaration of Independence, to the inherent righteousness of Independence, to the inherent righteousness of slucy the moral sense of enlightened nations all over the world, and to the character of God, who, by a series of the most astounding miracles on record, declared his sympathy for the oppressed, and his hatred of the oppressor.

Residention of U. S. Officers.—We record with pleasure the resignation of several U. S. Commissioners and Marshals, in consequence of the disgraceful business they are called to transact, by the slave-catching enactment of Congress. This example will be followed by all humane and honorable men. The man who will hold an office in which he may be called on any moment to issue or execute a warrant for the return of helpless women and children to the hell of Southern Slavery, is just simply no betto the hell of Southern Slavery, is just simply no better than he ought to be. We can see no reason why an official slave-hunter is any more honorable than the 6. Resolved, That we will hold up to the seorn of the than he ought to be. We can see no reason why an afficial slave-hunter is any more honorable than the private individual who engages in the business. If the business is in itself wicked and diagraceful, then the legislation of all the Congresses in the universe cannot make it honorable. If the North were imbued, as it ought to be, with the sentiments of manhood and humanity, not a man would be found in all her borders to accept or retain an office which would in any way involve him in the vile business of hunting women and children back into the dungeons of the Southern prison-house.—Free Presbyterian.

Good.—The Providence (R. I.) correspondent of the Roston Chronotype, says: It is reported that the commanders of the military companies in that city have tendered their commissions to the Governor, and that city have tendered their commissions to the Governor, and that city have tendered their commissions to the Governor declines accepting them, replying that they will not be called upon for such service. We hope that the report

ships of the class upon which it presses, at best, too heavily. Resistance would give color to the pro-slavery clamor at the North, and furnish an excuse ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED REFORMED CHURCH.

It subjects every member of this Synod, together with the people under our care, to the liability of being compelled, under heavy penalties, to become active agents in forcibly depriving others of that liberty in which we ourselves glory, which we prize as more dear than life, and which we solemnly believe and the life, and which we solemnly believe state that the life which we have the life with life and the life which we will be our streets stained with human blood should be a life with life and the life with life with life and the life with life with life and the life with lif

they outlaw him, and afford him no protection. And if in this war he throws himself upon the rights of his manhood, and defends himself when no one else will defend, who can blame him? And if the pursue falls in the conflict, we cannot see whom he has to blame but himself.

As an illustration of this doctrine, we may state a from justice, and to take away the right of the poor; and to strive, by all peaceable means, to secure the repeal of such unrighteous decrees: therefore, Resolved, That we deeply deplore the guilt and shame brought upon our beloved country, by the enactment, by our National Legislature, of the Fugi-A week or two ago, an athletic, stalwart negro arrived at this port in a vessel from the South, apparently the wharf, and the fugitive—for such he is supposed to have been—attempted to gain the shore, the first object he met was the keen glance of his master who. missing his slave, and suspecting the route he had taken, hurried on by the more rapid conveyance of the railroad, and arrived in New York long enough before the vessel containing his runaway slave, to obtain his U. S. Marshal, and to present himself at the boat, ready to recapture his victim as he landed. The parties met, and understood their relations at a glance. The master, himself an athletic man, pointing to the officer by his side, informed the slave that this was an United States officer, who must not be resisted. The logic was not conclusive to the poor fugitive. He raised a brawny, powerful arm, which appeared to have the force of a dozen sledge-hamers, and before a word could be uttered or a motion made, laid the officer senseless upon the ground. The crowd around caught the meaning of the scene with electric sympathy, and raising a shout, urged the fugitive to flee, and covered his flight from the enrag-

I master, till all trace of him was utterly lost. Now, these consenting citizens were law-abiding en, yet they saw not, and we defy any man to per ve, any wrong in the resistance of this heroic fugi b. He felt himself at war with the government and with his oppressors, and he only availed himsel of the natural rights of war, and the blame must res upon those who commenced the strife by assaulting the rights which were thus summarily redressed. Whatever we may think of the policy of such acts, they are too obviously accordant with every instinct of justice to be honestly condemned.

### MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

At a very large meeting of the colored citizens of Philadelphia, at the Brick Wesley Church, Lombard below Sixth, the whole building being densely crowded, the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously, and with great enthu-

Whereas, the Declaration of American Indepen dence declares it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their scientiously opposed to the system of slavery as it exists in the South, liable to be compelled to be slave catchers, and virtually to acknowledge that one man has a right to hold his fellow man as property, under the penalty of one thousand dollars and six months

mprisonment.

1. Resolved, That while we have heretofore yielded obedience to the laws of our country, however 1. Resolved, That while we have heretofore yieldordered to be forwarded to Synod, in behalf of Unity ordered to be forwarded to Synod, in behalf of Unity hard some of them have borne upon us, we deen this law so wicked, so atrocious, so utterly at various so where the state of the law of t ance with the principles of the Constitution; so sub On Monday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Coblides delivered an eloquent and thrilling address to be congregation of the 1st Methodist E. Church and mercy; and so horribly cruel in its clearly expressed mode of operation, that we deem it our same the street of the object of all law, the protection of the object of all law, the gation of the 1st Methodist E. Charles gation of the 1st Methodist gation of the 1st Method

2. Resolved, That we deem the laws of God at rhe Methodists, not only in Worcestor, but bewray not him that wandereth, we snail never to the Methodists, not only in Worcestor, but fuse aid, and shelter, and succor to any brother or throughout New England, are determined to suffer imprisonment and fine rather than submit to a law so perfectly incongruous with the charities of civilized perfectly incongruous with the charities of civilized their being dragged back to a slavery inconceivably worse than death

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL. Could our voice reach eth mischief by a law,' or 'decrees unrighteous de

his hatred of the oppressor.

5. Resolved, That feeling the need in this trying

COMMITTEE. ROBERT PURVIS, ISAIAH WEIRS, WHIPPER, W. STOKES,

JOHN P. BURR, THOMAS KINNARD, JAS. HENDERSON, H. HAZELL, P. TILMAN, Wm. Nicholess.

MR. SHELLY, REV. WM. CATTO, President. WM. STILL, Secretary.

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, NOV. 8, 1850.

RECEPTION MEETING.

On Friday evening next, Nov. 15th, a public med will be held in this city-probably in FANEUIL HALL-by the friends of Liberty, Peace, Philanng us of GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., on a temporary visit to this country, and to express ery throughout the world—the moral elevation and political enfranchisement of the laboring classes in Great Britain—the protection of the natives of India from British injustice and oppression—and the promotion of the cause of human brotherhood universally. Addresses may be expected, on the occasion, from Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Wm. from Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, and others, and a fitting response from Mr. Thompson. Large as Fancuil Hall is, it will be much too small to contain the thousands who are impatiently waiting for an opportunity to see and hear this untiring philanthropist and distinguished by the socialist politicians, who, amidst the funes of the socialist politicians.

to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence parties in respect to it, it has been deemed judicious to defer the meeting until the election shall have fully transpired.

### GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

Arriving in this country at a time of universal to be expected that so distinguished a person as Mr. Thompson would wholly escape the malignant assaults of such satanic journals as the New York Herald and Express—remembering through what opprobrium and persecution he was called to pass fifteen years ago; the saturation of the second results of out-pro-slavery as it is in spirit and design-we did not anticipate that the Daily Times of this city would coin and give circulation to a paragraph like the following, which appeared in its columns on Friday all kn

[From the Times of Monday.] GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P., AND AB-OLITION-LETTER FROM WILLIAM LLOYD

GARRISON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES :

SIR,-In the Times of this morning appears a para graph, relating to the arrival of George Thompson Esq., in this city, representing him as having been imported by the abolitionists for the purpose of ex tinguishing the fugitive slave law! This statement is wholly inaccurate. The visit of Mr. Thompson has no reference whatever to that law, or to any other special aspect of the slavery question. The simple fact is, that, as long ago as last winter, it was publicly ounced that he intended to be here as early as the 1st of August. Circumstances having prevented his coming at that time, it was supposed that he had abandoned his purpose of visiting this country during the present year, until the receipt of a letter about three weeks ago, announcing his intention to sail by the Canada. He merely takes advantage of the in terval between the sessions of Parliament to revisit us, in order to renew his acquaintance with the friends of former years; to invigorate his physical system much worn by his indefatigable labors in the cause of British reform; and to address the people here, only when solicited to do so, on those subjects which over

leap all national, all geographical boundaries. Surely, it cannot be the intention of a Democrati journal intentionally to misrepresent or assail the man who powerfully aided in liberating eight hundred usand British slaves from their chains; who ha consecrated his best energies to the cause of universal emancipation; who has boldly grappled with the colossal power of the East India Company, and vindicated the cause of one hundred and fifty millions of mation and impressive eloquence of the lecturer, the natives of India, the victims of British misrule; will be likely to attract a large auditory. Particuwho, with Cobden and Bright, made himself conspic uous for his powerful and successful efforts for the abolition of the Corn Laws and the triumph of free trade; who is now specially engaged, in connection with the National Reform Association, in behalf of the oppressed laboring classes of England, and for the of Daniel Webster to the New York union meeting of extension of the elective franchise; who, three years Mammonites, shows him still bent on deepening his ago, was returned to Parliament by the constituency damnation, and making his memory accursed. The Britain, upon the most radical and reformatory prin- the Democratic party of this country,-are vulgar, ciples, in the place of a scion of the Whig nobility, and brutal and malig the son-in-law of an English king, and by a majority of a 'Country Clergyman,' from the Boston Courier, unequalled in the annals of British elections; and is manifestly from the pen of Moses Stuart, of Ando who, in his place in Parliament, was one of only thir-teen, who voted for the 'People's Charter.'

recking with genuine priestly venom, and betrays the WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1850.

are always rioting on the crumbling verge of bank ruptey. But this scoundrel print, we are happy t say, has of late showed to the initiated in such man ters unmistakable tokens of a waning prosperity The horse-leeches, who live by its enormous suc tion, spend too much on themselves, and too little on their paper. Its civil and comparatively Christian rival, the New York Tribune, has shot entirely ahead of it, by expending on the paper, what the graceless scamps who conduct the other expend on

There is, however, one triffing offset to the indig-nation and loathing which every honest and patriot-ic citizen must feel for this disgrace of his country. It is, that it not only levies its black mail upon the lawful and laudable Arts, Manufactures and Com-merce of the country, but upon the very pirates who prey upon its industry. It sucks the sloveholders. Were they to cease to pay it largely, it would grow cool in their service, and even turn abolitionist—a revolution to be deprecated. The poor abused South buys its detestable lies at a high price. What it has to pay for such stuff as the following from the Herald of Saturday, any one may guess.

Another Anti-Slavery Excitement Brewing George Thompson, the first Englishman who started in this country the anti-slavery agitation, has again visited these shores, after worming himself into the British Parliament, through the votes of the socialists on a temporary visit to this country, and to express to him their warm appreciation of his indefatigable and powerful labors for the abolition of chattel slavery throughout the world—the moral elevation and political enfranchisement of the laboring classes in the anti-corn law agitation, that led to his subsequent

hear this untiring philanthropist and distinguished orator; and by their enthusiastic reception of him, to indicate how great has been the change wrought in public sentiment since his sojourn here during the memorable period of 1834-5. The meeting can hard-nim closely ever since he left this country—have been on his track in Scotland, in Birmingham, Leeds, Man memorable period of 1834-5. The meeting can hardly fail to be one of the most thrilling interest, or to amply repay attendance from any and every part of New England.

It was desirable that a more prompt reception of Mr. Thompson should have been given; but, in consequence of the pending State election, and in order to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to avoid even the appearance of seeking to influence to a track in Scotland, in Birmingham, Leeds, Man chester, and even down as low as the dark streets of the Tower Hamlets—the rendezvous of coal heaver and coal whippers, by whose black hands he was lifted into Parliament. We know his course on the Brazi and West India sugar question, and the whole train of his ambitious designs for the overthrow of this course, and even down as low as the dark streets of the Tower Hamlets—the rendezvous of coal heaver and coal whippers, by whose black hands he was lifted into Earliament. We know his course on the Brazi and West India sugar question, and the whole train of his ambitious designs for the overthrow of this course, and the second whippers, by whose black hands he was lifted into Earliament. We know his course on the Brazi and West India sugar question, and the whole train the Earliament. We know his course on the Brazi and West India sugar question, and the whole train of his ambitious designs for the overthrow of this course of the period whis course of the Parliament. We know his course on the Brazi and West India sugar question d, under all the circ States; ar suaded to advise him, if he value not the peace country, to value his own, and to be exceedingly care ful to restrain his tongue in this country. The diffi-culties which beset us are quite sufficient, withou the presence of any foreign agitator, bent on the dis-union and dissolution of these States, with the funcied belief of siding British manufacturers. George

This monstrous concection of lies is of cour tauntingly told him to go ho starving poor of his own England. As we and they all know, he went home and did both. He has bearded the money power of the East India Compaon the course of a few days. The colored citizens of Boston are also to get up a public meeting and dinner for him, at which Charles L. Remond will make a 'welcome' speech.

The numerous 'reform conventions' projected throughout New England will be attended by Mr. Thompson. We hear that a petition is in circulation, remonstrating to the Mayor and Aldermen against the use of Fancuil Hall for any such purpose as above named. We hear that the Abolitionists have imported Thompson as a 'star'—to extinguish the Fugitive Slave Law.

### DESIROUS OF HEARING HIM.

Already, applications are made, in all directions, for Mr. Thompson to deliver lectures, address es, &c., on various reformatory subjects; but the nature of his present visit, and the brief period to which it must be limited, are such as must prevent a compliance with these numerous requests, expect in a com paratively few instances. The following are some of the places in which there is a strong probability that he will address the friends of freedom and humanity before his return :- Worcester, Lynn, Salem, Lowell Abington, Plymouth, New Bedford, Providence Portland, Syracuse and Rochester, (N. Y.) Due notice will be given of these meetings, so that persons in the neighboring towns, desirous of hearing thi meritorious advocate of freedom, may be apprised in season to give their attendance. No one, who can be present, should for light causes allow this rare opportunity to go unimproved. Mr. Thompson has been invited to deliver the open

ing lecture of the course to be delivered this season before the Lynn Lyceum, commencing on Thursday evening, Nov. 21st, and has accepted of the invita-

### LECTURES ON BRITISH INDIA AND REPORM IN ENGLAND.

We are highly gratified to state, that at the solicitation of many of his friends, GEOEGE THOMPSON, Esq. has consented to deliver a course of five lectures in this city, in relation to the government of British India, (a subject of no ordinary interest,) and also the advancement of liberty and equality. The lectures from the nature of the topics, and the extensive infor-

### REPUGE OF OPPRESSION.

This department of the Liberator is, this week, of peculiarly desperate and loathsome type. The Letter the Tower Hamlets, London, the largest in Great articles from the Washington Union,-the organ of nant to the last degree. The Letter recking with genuine priestly venom, and betrays the inhumanity and hypocrisy of its author, whoever he

STATE ELECTION The annual election, in this Comm take place on Monday next. Of course. the three parties, our wishes of success are

Free Soil Party; so that we hope for the Stephen C. Phillips for Governor, rathers N. Briggs or George S. Boutwell. Seren ongress are to be chosen. A portion of the Wi arty, in the Eighth District, have discarded to Mann, for refusing to betray his cor down to Daniel Webster, eringe in the pr Slave Power, and approve of slave-hunting soil of old Bay State. For this act of villany, they will receive the applause of South, without regard to party distinction

Another struggle is to made in District No. ong unrepresented in Congress; and if the friends of John G. Palfrey—the honest, talented a swerving advocate of freedom-fail to give him to a vote as he has not yet received, even enough elect him triumphantly over his antagonist, at the

they will be without excuse.

In District No. 3, T. W. Higginson, of Newborn port, is the Free Soil candidate for Congress, in a port, is the Free Son Canada of Congress, in opposition to J. H. Dunean, who basely roted to Itan \$10,000,000 and 70,000 square miles of the tensor of New Mexico, at the last session—a deal while should be like a millstone around his neck, to sit in in the depths of popular indignation.

Samuel H. Whalley, of Roxbury, has had a meanness to allow himself to be put in opposition Mr. Mann, but we do not believe he can saco Mr. Mann, but we do not believe he can morred. I there is a voter in District No. 8 worthy to be entru ed with the elective franchise, he ought to prove it. this crisis,-forgetful of all party predilection voting for him who has stood erect at Washington is the honor of Massachusetts and the cause of a Liberty, Horace Mann.

Mr. Higginson, while he was an occupant of a pulpit, was a miracle of fidelity to his conviction duty as a man, and did excellent service in the on of Justice and Right. At Washington, should be elected, he may be safely entrusted with the intenof freedom. We regret that we are unable to mi lish, in our present number, even a few extracts h his able and manly address to the Voters of his his trict; but we pity the voter, who shall rise from perusal, and bestow his suffrage on either of the co two candidates in the field. Mr. H. pithily way.

"Of my personal position or desires I have say. For political life, as it should be, Ik well how poor are my qualifications. For life as it, alas, now is, they seem almost as I ted. "What should I do at Rome?" said h ted. "What should I do at Rome!" said the mem-satirist; "I have never learned to ite." What shed! do at Washington? I have never learned to sell is office, or to silence for threats, the fire simple prist-ples of right and truth which I plainly set; I can not compromise them; I cannot yield them to the authority of those whom the world calls great in visca. I cannot make any thing else parameter. wise; I cannot make any thing else paramount them. It is not for me to judge the concience of legislators; I only know that my own speaks so if ferently that I cannot act as they do.

### THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL The following resolutions were adopted at an al

ourned meeting of the citizens of Boonton, (N. J ld Monday evening, Oct. 28, 1850:-

Whereas, the Congress of the United States havin cently passed a law, making the whole North hunting-ground for fugitive slaves, requiring the in of every citizen in the arrest and return of such fi gitive to endless slavery; it becomes us, as free and independent citizens, to make a full and free expresion of our views in relation to the merits of this lat and its claims upon our observance; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That, imperfect as the Constitution is, we believe this law to be unconstitutional; the the U. S. courts have no authority to delegate w commissioners the power of trying causes; that Congress cannot authorize them so to do'; that this law annihilates the writ of Habeas Corpus; the right of trial, (the ex parte examination before the com er being no trial at all ;) deprives men of liberty with out due process of law and the right of appeal, if which are clearly set forth by that instrument.

Resolved, 2d. That if this law is not uncons tional, there is a 'higher law' than any Constitu tion, to which we owe and will yield obedience in n lation to this matter, the law of God written upon own hearts; and are therefore bound by the highest obligations of our moral natures to regard any constitutions tions or laws requiring us to aid in the recepture m return of fugitives from injustice and oppression and no binding force whatever.

Resolved, 3d, That the hypocrisy of this govern erty are heard far above those of any go earth, it has not only sold itself fully to the slow holders, to do the dirty and execrable work of carding and returning fugitive slaves and kidnapping free citizens, but manifests its zeal in the cause paying largely for the privilege, and securing the po ment of a bribe of five dollars to the commissionric each person returned to slavery.

Resolved, 4th, That we will not vote for any ma for office, who will not use the whole weight of in moral and political influence for the repeal of this la Resolved, 5th, That the President, in giving is official sanction to this infamous and unconst law, carried through its final adoption in great has by a majority of both Houses of Congress, pro himself the servile tool of the slaveholders, and is

terly unworthy of our confidence or support. Resolved, 6th, That those members of Congres who voted for this law, as well as those who dods the question, are traitors to liberty in the higher fullest sense of the term, and should be rea on all proper occasions, especially at the ballot-but

Resolved, 7th, That Daniel Webster, by his age cy in originating this law and encouraging its at tion, and by his refusal of a passport to a respect citizen of Pennsylvania, though urged to do so by Hon. Mr. Badger of North Carolina; his sdroze the compromise bill, and other rank pro measures, he has proved himself a mean, servile sy ophant, and a disgrace to the nation's capital. Resolved, 8th, That the Southern slavehold

their unconstitutional imprisonment of Northern men not even charged with crime; by driving in their territories by mob violence the official spints of Massachusetts, Messrs. Hubbard and Hoar, and the Legislature of that State to inquire into relating to this unjust imprisonment; by the in tous imprisonment and murder of Charles T. T. and others; by their unholy thirsting for the of Chaplin, Drayton and Sayers; and by their sant threats of violence to Northern citizens who onter their territories; they have forfeited all cla on us for any service whatever in relation to this ter; that we will not yield to the unjust nents of this most abominable law; that we w sist its operations to the utmost; that we will a fugitive, feed and shelter him, and protect the scent of Southern slaveholders and their as ries, the U.S. Commissioners and Marshals, and permit him, under any circumstances, to be return

to slavery. Resolved, 9th, That one of the legitimale of this law, much to be deprecated, will be to can ger the peace of every community at the North causing the colored people every where to are the selves for deadly combat in defence of their liber Resolved, 10th, That those Northern paper

have advocated this law, approved its passage urge its enforcement, among which the N. F. ... places, deserve the unfergued contempt and exercise of all good citizens.

Resolved, 11th, That these resolutions be publications ed in the N. Y. Tribune, National Era, Pennsylv Freeman, and Liberator. H. VAN HOUTEN, Provides

F. Stone, Secretary.

WHOLE NO

THE FUGITIVE BLA Dear Garrison : Last night I held a mi

sider the fugitive slave I lowing report of it?

At a meeting of the i
Beaver Co., Pa., in the Tel to consider the recent for the result of the recent for resist its executions were offered by Heaningsted discussion by animated discussion by adopted with great unan 1. Resolved, That all ty to themselves, to their escape from slavery by other means ex, in their shapted to secure to the their inheront and inalise 2. Resolved, That the 2. Resolved, That under any pretext wha slaves to escape from a ing, and feeding them, elude the slaveholders should be regarded and

and a traitor to God an 3. Resolved, That ar missioner, marshal, den who, in any way, officia abet the execution of the ly enemy to the virtue selves and our families society as horse-thieve bers, keepers of brothe class criminals are tree is to prowl about in so ing to consign us and a pollutions and horrors 4. Resolved, That w up to the contempt an and of our friends and unofficially shall aid i the capture and retu woman or child, wh tection against slaveho that do not openly a

tion, are ministers and

so to be regarded and

voted, That H. C.

cure the publication of pers of this vicinity an One man, John C. opposed the last resol table ; declaring that to the people of Brigh to be introduced and that it ranked ministe devils. Where else, and churches to be and publicly resist a kitchens, parlors, be bloody incursions and converted us all into punishable with fine ourselves, families an and consigned us to d hungry, clothing the sheltering the way-w tempest, and giving bloodhounds and au ters and churches t resist such a law, ar upon us, can be calle synagogues of Satan. three to one, and the The first resolutio

> with such unprincip the right to kill oth kill the Canaanites, ish, or a man to kill and children; if it hang Webster, and rate : then is it the kill, slay and destro holders, and all wh seek to prevent then men : from beasts t NO UNION Be assured, dear G a meaning so pregr ment. This atroc

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wonders to deepen ple. Never have t buttle-axe so om of Slavery. Use a GOD AND LIBE AB Here is a letter street,' New York.

what his letter ind and a sham patrio to the disgrace of out of the postage To the Hon. LLOYI Su,-Will you signed of the who ranting at the Tal I wish to propose money; that is, him South, with

give you half the penses, and insur with Jenny Lind. Answer this or In haste, N. B. I find gro, by the white about John Mitche white men kidns

children, by orde blood be spilt by THE CI The Ohristian to its time, as us

Article I. Me Bartol. Art. 2. The Perkins, Esq. Art. 3. Refo Parkman. Art. 4. The ter of Christ. I Art. V. Ev

Hon. George S. Art. VI. Th gary. By M. L. Art. VII. N Art. VIII.

Art. 9. Reli [Crosby & N

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nnsylvania

Theld a meeting in this place, to con we slave law, and to arouse the people Wil you insert in the Liberator the fol-

in the Temperance Hall, Oct. 9th, called the recent fugitive slave law, and the best vist its execution, the following resolufered by Henry C. Wright, and after an discussion by Mr. Wright and others, were great unanimity and enthusiasm. ed. That all slaves owe it, as a sacred

dres, to their posterity, and their God, to slavery by running away, or by such mens as, in their opinion, are right, and best means and the order of themselves and their children, ent and inalienable right to liberty.

salved, That the man or the woman etext whatsoever, shall refuse to help me from slavery by secreting, harborfeeding them, and by furnishing means to the slaveholders and their agents, he or she arded and treated as a KIDNAPPER,

names, marshal, deputy marshal, or assistant; or many way, officially or unofficially, shall aid or ution of the fugitive slave law, is a deadenemy to the virtue, peace and security of ourand our families, and ought to be treated in pointy as horse-thicres, sheep-stealers, highway robbes, keepers of brothels, murderers, and other first inals are treated; inasmuch as his business a toprovi about in society as a beast of prey, seekyasign us and all that is nearest to us to the ons and horrors of American slavery.

Resolved, That we will do what we can to hold o the contempt and execuation of our children, and ofear friends and neighbors, all who officially or respirally shall aid in carrying said fugitive slave lay into effect, or shall, in any way, be accessory to s capture and return to slavery of any man, woman or child, who shall come to us for protection against slaveholders or their agents.

Resolved, That those ministers and churches that do not openly and publicly array themselves gainst said fugitive slave law, to prevent its execuin, are ministers and synagogues of Satan, and ought to be regarded and treated by every friend of God

Voted, That H. C. Wright be a committee to procare the publication of the above resolutions in pa-

One man, JOHN C. HUNTER, a Presbyterian elder. opposed the last resolution, and moved to lay it on the table; declaring that it was a shame and foul disgrace to the people of Brighton to allow such a resolution be introduced and discussed in the meeting, and ácrils. Where else, he was asked, ought ministers and churches to be ranked, who would not openly kitchens, parlors, bed-rooms and nurseries, to the converted us all into kidnappers, and made it a crime unishable with fine and imprisonment for defending selves, families and neighbors against men-stealers, and consigned us to dungeons as felons for feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, taking in the stranger, ering the way-worn traveller from the howling tempest, and giving protection to men, women and children that escape to us from the whips, chains, bloodhounds and auction-blocks of slavery? Ministers and churches that will not openly and publicly resist such a law, and all who ttempt to enforce it upon us, can be called nothing else than ministers and synagogues of Satan. The motion was put and lost, bree to one, and the resolution adopted.

The first resolution was opposed, because it left the slaves to use such means as they thought right, to gain their liberty; to burn, kill and destroy. The persons who objected to it declared that they would ort to such means, if any should attempt to enelave them ; yet they were not willing to assert that the slaves had the right to do so. I am disgusted the right to kill others ; if it was right for Joshua to kill the Canaanites, or Washington to kill the Britrate; then is it the right and duty of the slaves to

Be assured, dear Garrison, this watchword never had meaning so pregnant with revolution as at this moment. This atrocious law has done, and is doing wonders to deepen its import in the hearts of the people. Never have the slaveholders put into our hands battle-axe so omnipotent to strike down the demon of Slavery. Use 17, Use 17,-IN THE NAME OF GOD AND LIBERTY!

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

### A BASE IRISHMAN.

Here is a letter from 'John Griffin, 195 Hester street, New York, of whom we know nothing, except what his letter indicates-that he is a low blackguard and a sham patriot, and evidently of Irish extraction, to the disgrace of old Erin. Of course, he cheated us out of the postage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1850. To the Hon. LLOYD GARRISON :

Six,-Will you be so kind as to inform the undersigned of the whereabouts of Frederick Douglass? He cut a great flourish in this city on last summer, when renting at the Tabernaele, acting aid to your person. I wish to propose to you a good chance of making ioney; that is, to get black Douglass for me, to take him South, with yourself to accompany him. I will give you haif the profits, and pay all travelling expenses, and insure you as good a chance as Barnum with Jenny Lind.

Answer this on the receipt. In haste, yours, JOHN GRIFFIN,

195 Hester street. N. B. I find great sympathy for Hamlet, the negro, by the white negroes of this city; but not a word about John Mitchell or Smith O' Brien, and companions, white men kidnapped and transported from wife and tive socoreign. We to you and all white hypocrites, if blood be spilt by your English allies.

### THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.

Article I. Modern Skepticism. By Rev. Cyrus A.

Art. 2. The Motive of Virtue. By Stephen H. Perkins, Esq.

Art. 3. Reforms and Reformers. By Rev. John Parkman.

Art. 4. The Elements of Influence in the Character of Christ. By Rev. Henry Giles. Art. V. Everett's Orations and Speeches. By

Hon. George S. Hillard. Art. VI. The North American Review on Hungary. By M. L. Putnam.

Art. VII. Notices of Recent Publications, Art. VIII. Literary Intelligence.

Art. 9. Religious Intelligencer. [Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington street.] TRIP THROUGH CENTRAL VIRGINIA. | could feel that it would be recorded upon his tomb-CHESTER Co., PA., 9th mo., 1850.

demnable emanation from the pandemonium of our block now, as was advised, I think, some years ago, in country, the Fugitive Slave Bill. A voice speaks out the Liberator. And even then, if his infamous life of throughout the country, that legislation now, no more 1850 is recorded in the annals of history, the free-born than when the fires burnt around the stake at Smith- sons of future generations will tear the giant lie from field to enforce a no more hellish mandate, shall tram-ple on the conscientious feelings of men in whose untointed with such false inscription.

osoms the fire of humanity continues to glow.

Daniel Webster may inspire his mind with his favorite beverage till he is drunk,\* and, in the degrada-tion of that inspiration, may reason on what is constitu-tional and what is unconstitutional till the cold math.

The marble, the granite, whate'er it might be,
Would detest it, would shun it, in the face of the free
And as Freedom would sigh o'er the false sculpture tional and what is unconstitutional, till the cold moth-er earth is opened to engulph his haggard remains,

Her sons standing by would its letters dethrone: and take the wretched example of typified humanity from among men; but while there are men in the North uncontaminated by his intemperance and senting while there are men who do not smother up.

And the sons of the brave, as they passed by the stone, would forget 'twas the grave where the traitor had the elements of manhood common to our race, there gone.

His mem'ry shall rot from the annals of fame. will be those (and I feel that I am only expressing a As a traitor forgot in the depths of his willingness to perform an imperative duty when I say I left the old wretch before alluded to with gloomy that, though within but two miles of the Maryland line, I will be one of them,) who, regardless of this and not seeing many slaves at work in the fields, no

country abounds, while on their journey northward. rewards for runaways—sometimes as high as \$200.

One of these specimens of Satanic avariciousness now lies before me. I tore it down in a tavern on the 30th with the old slave-monger near Lexington, I hapnds. It is headed, in large letters, 'SEVENTYtution will require him to 'perform the disagreeable had left the neighborhood. We pretended to

Sam pays the bill. But, to turn from a character so treacherous to libare not without some generous sympathy in their attempts to escape, even in the southern parts of Virginia. Here, like the refreshing spring of water in the parched desert, may we hear of some noble specimens of manhood, who, as it were, in the very jaws of the through the accursed snares that the emissaries of Sa-done with them. I don't think I would take advantan are ever laying to entrap the victims of their fiend-One such noble soul was arrested, some two months

a man near the Natural Bridge, and sentenced to six McVey was arrested,) when the stage came in, bringyears in the Penitentiary. His name, I think, was ing a white man, a native of Massachusetts, and two McVey, a native of Connecticut, who went South black boys, whom he claimed as his slaves. He was peddling medicines, pills, &c. I learned the above by disposed to talk, and we put numerous questions to the road one day, near Lexington, Va. I learned learned that he did not own the boys. He himself, from him the following:—That he owned about 700 seeing that he was detected, after a short time, arose ish, or a man to kill the assassin of himself, his wife, acres of land—worked it principally by slaves—made and walked to the door, and not coming back, we and children; if it was right for Massachusetts to from twenty-five to thirty barrels of apple brandy went to look for him, but he was gone. The boys, hang Webster, and New York to hang Gibbs, the pi- per year from his own fruit, &c. He was a misera- we learned, belonged to a man near the University of ble old specimen of what indolence, insolence, rumble old specimen of what indolence, insolence, rum-kill slay and destroy, by fire and sword, the slave-drinking, tobacco-chewing and slaveholding will make kill, slay and destroy, by fire and sword, the slaveholders, and all who, in any way or manner, shall
seek to prevent them from rising from alaves to freemea; from beasts to men.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

drinking, tobacco-chewing and slavenoiding will make the 'look-out' for him.'

that his slave ran away about a year ago, and had been lurking about Lexington most of the time since, until about two months ago, when this 'Yankee pill

Thus another man was within a 'hair's-breadth' of being imprisoned, but fortunately escaped. Slavery is not to be abolished in this way; but I heard of funpedlar' engaged to take him to the North. They both set out, on foot, for Staunton, thirty miles disboth set out, on foot, for Staunton, thirty miles care
tant, where they took the stage for Winchester, ninetravelling servant; but suspicions being excited in
Staunton as to whether these relations did exist beStaunton as to whether these relations did exist bebrought him and McVey back to Lexington, Rock- land. Thine in behalf of freedom, bridge county, where the latter stood his trial, and was sentenced to six long years in the loathsome dungeon. As he triumphantly repeated the sentence, he drew up his bloated carease, contracted the muscles of his flabby cheeks, rolled his blood-shot eyes, and with a It will be remembered, that by a law passed at the that being whose attributes I learned in the days of act. The United States Government now threater

Let Webster and Clay and Foote, and all their host To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of of kindred spirits here, or in the pit of dark despair, exult in this triumph of law over humanity. Let We, the undersigned, inhabitants of them sing praises to their god of slavery. Let them respectfully ask your honorable bodies to prohibit the rejoice that the mandate of the Author of our exist-use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the imprischildren, by order of the Whore of England, your nagod of slavery. Let them appoint a feast and make the law passed at the last session of Congress for the merry, that humanity is overcome by the emissaries surrender of fugitive slaves. of his Satanic Majesty, in accordance with the laws of 'our most glorious Union.' Their day will be for To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United The Christian Examiner, for November, is punctual a season; the hand-writing will yet appear on the to its time, as usual, and contains the following artiprogressive universe, a brighter sun must yet rise believing the law passed at the last session of Con upon the world. The Genii of Liberty must yet go gress, in relation to the surrender of fugitive slaves, to forth among the children of men, and when their soul- be immoral, inhuman and unconstitutional, respect exalting spirit will have thrilled every heart, the fully ask for its immediate repeal. memory of the imprisoned, persecuted friend of humanity, who now lies in a Richmond dungeon, shall To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives be a treasure to every breast, and a theme of praise for every tongue; while to the lowest depths of dark. We, the undersigned, inhabitants of disgrace his inhuman persecutors shall agonize beneath believing the law possed at the last session of Cor the righteous anathemas of a liberty-loving, tyranny- gress, in relation to the surrender of fugitive slaves, to

manity in behalf of a down-trodden brother!

\*I am told by a friend, who has spent the past session of Congress in Washington, that some of Webster's most brilliant speeches are made when he is only just able to stand up without staggering, in consequence of his free use of intoxicating drinks.

stone, that he was a man who had devoted his life to the best interests of his country, he would feel that Having just returned from a trip through central he was amply rewarded for all the labors of his life. Virginia, I find it necessary to look over some of the His only hope for such a thing must now be that back numbers of the Liberstor, to ascertain the state mankind are on the retrograde, and that when they of the public mind relative to the all-absorbing ques. shall have descended to the unprincipled degradation tion of the day—American Slavery.

I find that every part of the North, in which the ed to profane the marble block with the 'big round lie.' least spark of independent manhood remains anextin-guished, speaks forth, in thunder tones, against that

Could the rock of the mountain bear forward the he

the clear white stone, and let it lie with kindred kinds

Then the rock of the mountain stands in freed

forebodings. Previously, I had enjoyed the scenery, line, I will be one of them,) who, regardless of and not seeing many staves at work in the God-defying law, will take in the flying bondman, will feed him from their store, and aid him on from ciate the society I was in; but this weighed on my oppression's dark domain.

In my journey through Maryland and Virginia, I at home, whom he has had no opportunity of informfound the constant cry among the inhabitants was, ing why he has not come home. Probably there are Stop my slaves! This is the most favorable season sisters looking for him, who look in vain. If so, I of the year for their leaving their masters, as they hope this letter may be of service to them. When can subsist on fruits, vegetables, &c., with which the Passing through Baltimore, Frederickton, Harper's duced to reflect upon the authors of this abominable Ferry, Lexington and Staunton, I saw that advertiseprisonment, at the home of my childhood, I was inments were posted in almost every tavern, offering of the gang, and for this reason hold him up to the

ult., ten days after it was printed, and preserved it as pened in company with another Virginian, with a specimen of Southern humanity to show to my whom I had the following conversation, which will illustrate their ideas relative to the best method of cap-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, under which is pic-turing runaways. After informing him which was tured a negro woman, about five inches high on the my native State, he inquired, 'Are you from Hanpaper, with a bundle in her hand. She is represented cock county? to which I answered negatively. He paper, with a bundle in her hand. She is tept to which I answered negatively, as a sitting on a stump, looking back into the bushes; continued (after some preliminary remarks) saying, no doubt to see if she was pursued by any one. I did not see Webster after her, but he might have been cock county a few years ago, and kicked up a devil of a ap ropriately pictured in the bushes, as the Constiduty.' At least, if Daniel is on the lookout, he can hunting cattle,—put up at a tavern in the neighborhave the privilege of enforcing his favorite law, and hood of a Methodist camp-meeting, which we attendgetting the above reward. He will bear in mind that ed, where we at last found one of our slaves. We she is about 25 years of age, rather tall, and quick watched him till he was a little distance from the the it ranked ministers and churches with fiends and spoken.' This is the whole description, independent crowd, when we seized him, threw him into a carof the articles of clothing she took with her, and her riage, and drove off to a tavern, where we were me name. Now, a man as familiar with black women as by a gang of niggers and abolitionists, armed with and publicly resist a law that threw open all our Mrs. Swisshelm intimates Mr. Webster to be, certain-axes, guns, clubs, stones, &c. I expected nothing ly can find a person answering this description, and else but that I should have been killed, but we all blook insuraions and outrages of slaveholders; which if so, let him send word to the owner, that your had a couple of revolvers apiece, and with these we State authorities may arrest her, and send her back. frightened them away. 'Ah,' said I, 'you were It will cost him nothing; he has fixed it so that Uncle rather lucky, as we have many men in Pennsylvania, who would not hesitate to shoot a man in pursuit of fugitive slaves, more than they would a thief or a erty, and contemplate more noble souls. The slaves robber, &c. What do you think of this new law relative to fugitives? inquired I. 'You will not have as much difficulty getting your slaves back now, I suppose.' To which he replied soberly, ' Well, I don't see much difference. The only way to be sure of our slaves is to take them by force, as we did this man gnashing demons of oppression, dare to rescue the down-trodden sons of Ethiopia, and conduct them will get them out of your hands, and then you are

> tage of the law. There are a great many slaves leaving us now in this neighborhood, and in the lower counties. Night besince, tried for the abduction of a slave belonging to fore last, I was at Harrisonburg, (the town in which eccident, having overtaken the owner of the slave in him, until by a contradiction in his statements, we

> tween them, an open letter was sent with the way est friendship; but of those, alas! who fall victim bill to Winchester, ordering them to be arrested on their arrival in that place. But the villanous driver, eager to be himself the author of the cowardly deed, Madrid, contains within its darkened pale, more fiendhad them both arrested and thrown into jail at Har- ish tormentors than those outside the wa'ls ever hear risonburg, twenty-two miles on their journey. After of; and our best plan to demolish its walls is to erect repeated questionings of the black man, and exten-sively circulated information around the country, the rests upon, and open the fire of eternal truth against old wrotch said he 'heard of his nigger,' and went and the institution, till liberty is proclaimed throughout the

## PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

fiendish grin, which exposed his tobacco-stained teeth, seemed to exult in hellish glee over the damning fused the use of its jails for the detention of persons deed. Never before did I behold a clearer figure of claimed as slaves-a most righteous and praiseworthy my youth, under the name of 'the bad man.' A to punish with six months' imprisonment, the men or thousand thoughts flew through my mind at once.

A kindred spirit thrown into prison for giving vent to fort the slave, inconvenience or embarrass the slave. the same feelings that lie within my own breast! Six hunter. Let us ask of our Legislature that no State years cut off of the existence of an intelligent man, as jail shall be used for such a purpose. If the Union a freeman, because he yielded to the instincts of hu- needs jails for those who obey God, let the Union build them.

Massachusetts:

States: We, the undersigned, inhabitants of -

be immoral, inhuman, and unconstitutional, and sub-Daniel Webster has said, in times past, that if he versive of all the safeguards of individual liberty, re-

LETTER TO MRS. PAULINA W. DAVIS. | born to cleave the air. Of such are foundlings, or-Every thing is dengerous that has efficacy and phans, and the children of the extremely poor, whose rigor for its characteristics; nothing is safe but mediocrity.'-Sydney Smith.

I do not know, my dear Mrs. Davis, whether you will thank me for addressing to you the words of encouragement which I find it necessary to give to the movement lately commenced at Worcester. But it is men burdened with the care of the infirm or aged. movement lately commenced at Worcester. But it is because I feel grateful to you, whom I do not person-ally know, that I find it necessary to do so. I thank you for the able, prudent and graceful address with which you opened the Convention. It is of immense importance that an effort of this kind should be made in a spirit of gentleness, which shall give the immediate lie to the slanders most probable concerning it. The popular idea of such a movement is, that wo-man expects to be reinstated in her rights by trampling upon man's-that nothing can be claimed for her but what is stolen from him. The truth is, that woman desires merely to be left free to act according to the demands of her nature, as man is; and she detion, but because well convinced that the great work is one great reason why their number is so large. of civilization cannot, otherwise, go on; that the which we are, few of us, in a condition to profit by;

manly tone that I desire we should preserve in doing this, there will be moments when, for the sake of our down-trodden and suffering sisters, we must needs upon their ears, the waves of her spiritual song floated ter should show themselves womanly and delicate, Herdsman's Song thrilled through the soul of more and capable of fulfilling, as they should be fulfilled, than one, I doubt not, like the cattle-call of her early the duties of mother, wife and sister. Let no slattern companions, or the twittering of the swallows under faithful to the narrow field lying just about her. Let no scolding wife, nor impatient mother, bring homelessness and their sin. Such women are redeem

It does not seem to be generally understood that a woman's duty is determined by what are popularly called her rights. Men are little aware how much erious evils in it. I do not mean at this moment,any thorough discussion of the subject,—to speak at man has 'long possessed' an equality with man. I any thorough discussion of the subject,—to speak at length of woman's possibilities; to assert that her in-tellect may climb like Lucifer, yet never fall: that length of woman's possibilities; to assert that her intellect may climb like Lucifer, yet never fall; that her voice may quell a political storm, yet never grow harsh or noisy; for I hold such questions to be of small importance. When we have given to women all the advantages of education, and the same free-all the advantages of education and the same free-all the same free-all the advantages of education and the same free-all the advantages of education and the same free-all the advantages of education and the same free-all the adv tented with the present condition of the sex, need and dangerous power.

country should claim fitting provision for their own much gifted to urge on an erring race the doctrines of education. It is a stale truth now, that the safety of personal holiness, the duty of personal philanthropy. a republic depends upon the intelligence of its citizens; | Forgive me if I intrude upon your time, and con for the time is coming when the means of education, tinue to help all who are interested in this matter to being wholly inefficient, the welfare of this republic, be at once true to themselves and generous to others; and the character of its citizens, will depend chiefly acting calmly and quietly, yet nevertheless energetion its mothers. Few persons know how difficult it is cally, according to their highest convictions for a woman to procure an education. What is barely possible to wealth, is wholly impossible to poverty. Boston, Nov. 2, 1850. Even men who teach mathematics and the languages to both sexes, teach them superficially to women, and take no pains to lay a solid foundation for such superstructures as they may afterward wish to rear. I The Committee beg leave to present a few addispeak from experience, for no money was spent on tional statements to the consideration of such friend my own education, and I am, to this hour, daily mor- as have heretofore assisted us by furnishing table tified by its insufficiency, and the bad modes of inves- from their respective towns. tigation into which I was allowed to fall. If the We confidently trust that all such will continu lowing remarks.

generally ignored, that there is a class of men corresponding to these women, and far viler in the sight of in this respect to meet the demand. God, I doubt not. I avoid dwelling on the social death which is the lot of these miserable creatures, and which is often the reward of their first efforts for solicit pecuniary donations from all who have hitherto given in aid of its publication, from all, indeed, who feel as we do, its importance as a most valuable instrumentality.

Those of our Committee in Europe will be happy to spend any money that may be sent them in the purchase of such rare foreign articles as are not to be found in our shops. Any money for this purpose, or for the Library Bell, may be sent by mail to A. W. Weston, Weymouth, Mass. if they could, unless under the influence of religious conviction. If such thinkers would study their own unpolluted natures more closely, they would understand the position of the despised class far better than the position of the despised class far better than they do; and the more intelligent and religious they themselves become, the more distinctly will they perceive, that to undertake the regeneration of such, is imperatively the duty of the women rather than the The next week's Liberator will contain an official

stances. Second, those who began life honestly, but were compelled to sell themselves for bread. Of such are young exposed persons afraid to die, widows with Many of this class have been known to leave wretched life for months together, when it became possible for them to earn what is called an Ao livelihood. Again, instead of leading a life of pleasure, such women suffer intensely, and twelve out of every fifteen examined testify, that they could not sustain its physical horrors without their daily dram. It is stated on good authority, that the strongest constitutions sink under this life in less than three years and the cases are numerous in which, after a much shorter period, the victim commits suicide.

I have stated these facts to show that no will remain in this life who can quit it, that there is sires this, not for her own sake, merely, but for his. hope for those who will hold out hope to them, and to She desires it for no individual and selfish gratifica. show that inadequate remuneration for honest labor world will suffer, and its spirit grow blustering and statistics published at Paris and London, but on my mannish' for lack of the feminine elements. What she wants is not woman's rights, but human rights; not power for herself, but for her race. The popular idea is, that the women immediately engaged in this reform expect to reap personal advantages from it.

The truth is, that a more thankless task was never productable. undertaken than theirs. Women are shocked at those of their own sex, who speak freely of the social evils which grow out of the present condition of affairs, and husbands, brothers and lovers talk to those who love them best, as if no better motive than the love of notoriety could ever lead to such a result. No—it is our stern duty to insist upon the privilege of an ed- women alluded to. They were scantily clothed and starving. Their breaths bore witness that, even in this extremity, they had preferred their daily dram to which we are, few of us, in a condition to profit by; which we are, lew or us, in a condition to profit by; to bear witness to an influence which the world needs, without ever hoping for a wide opportunity to exert of the passers by. These children slept and these without ever hoping for a wide opportunity to exert of the passage within the compass of the Swedish it. And I am well aware that, in spite of the wo-women walked within the compass of the Swedish it. And I am well aware that, in spite of the wo-women walked within the compass of the Swedish it. trod their dreary round, her clear notes swelled full speak stern and bitter truth. I am especially anxious round their dishonored heads, like dreams of their that those who feel as if bound to speak in this matseek the public gaze, claiming for a wider sphere of the eaves of her home. These women had no roof duty, when it may be easily seen that she is not to call their own, and the children who slept under God's unwinking eye on that cold stone, inherit their her neglected home and moaning little ones before our able, and better wages or a better education would view, by crying out for a license that she has already save thousands from their fate. Need I say any more to induce women to strain every nerve to secure these two ends, at least?

It has been no small satisfaction to see that th presses which had least sympathy with the late movewoman would help them bear the burden of life, if the Convention. It has pained me not a little to find they had not themselves prescribed for her so low an ideal. It is the low ideal of woman's nature which a different tone in this matter, and refuse to believe that any lofty motive could have brought the pioneers in this work together. The Inquirer says that weall the advantages of teducation, and the advantages of the second of action which are given to men, it will be time the rough blasts of this world, may feel, in her selfish enough to discuss what they may naturally become. life, but little sympathy with me in this matter; but We cannot contravene the laws of God. Let us leave how a minister of the gospel, or any Christian man, woman free; and if, in her first efforts to go alone, she trip like the nursling just out of her arms, there Boston, can speak harshly of any honest effort for a is no fear that she will perseveringly attempt a work change, I know not. Least of all do I understand for which she is too weak, or desire a field of action how one, who has heard the voice of Lucretia Mott or Elizabeth Fry, can believe that every woman who tented with the present condition of the sex, need not dread any thing that may come after. Many women who have no desire for political influence, might in God to be willing to leave humanity free? Why be driven to exert it, if they found they could defeat can be not understand the injustice of one sex pre a Fugitive Slave Bill, but no harm can come of investing them with open and sacred responsibility in regard to matters over which they now have a secret should so prescribe for man? Nay, God made Elizabeth Barrett to write poetry; Jenny Lind He marvel-First of all, I am desirous that the women of this lously gifted to sing it; but Lucretia Mott He just as

CAROLINE W. H. DALL.

# ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

poorer class of females in a community could receive their efforts, taking no discouragement from the cira good education, they would be able to earn a liv- cumstance that all the articles hitherto contributed ing more successfully than now, and many of them may not have found a market at the Boston Bazaar ould be spared lives of ignominy and sin. Now that Their sale at various country Fairs has produced an the laws of Massachusetts have been somewhat alter- equal amount of good to the Cause. Nor are we coned with regard to property, I think that the subject vinced of any thing more fully than that the number next in importance is that of the rates of remuneration of sales at any Bazaar is in exact proportion to the paid to women. It seems to me that the men and number and variety of articles displayed. We are women in this country should imperatively demand, careful to mention this, because the donations of our that when women do the same work as men, and are Trans-Atlantic friends have been so generous as to even acknowledged to do it better, they should be create an impression, in some minds, that it may be paid at the same rate. Why I feel particularly inter- wise to diminish our own labors, particularly in those ested in this matter, will partly appear from the fol- departments of Embroidery and Fancy Needle Work in which our contributors of Great Britain so highly In every large city, there is a class of women, whose excel. This opinion is erroneous. All donation existence is a terror and reproach to the land in which they are born; whose name no modest woman is supposed to know; whose very breath is thought to poison the air of the sanctuary. I pass over the fact, so generally ignored, that there is a clear of two sanctuary.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published at the open a better life. I know that many whom I love will blame me bitterly for speaking on this subject at all, but that blame I must bear as God permits, for I feel circle of distinguished writers than ever before. We solicit necuniary donations from all who have hitherton bound to draw your attention to a few facts. What-

### EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS.

and copious report of the proceedings of the recent The facts of the matter, for which I refer you to Convention at Worcester, held with special reference The facts of the matter, for which I refer you to Convention at Worcester, held with special reference Duchatelet in Paris, and James Talbot and Dr. Ryan to the recognition and vindication of the Rights of Woman. In point of dignity, moral worth, intellect this class in any community will be found to consist of two sub-divisions. First, those who are born to this life as naturally and inevitably as the robin is comparable to it.

TO THE PRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE. Alarmed at the operation of the new Fugitive Slave Law, the Fugitives from slavery are pressi Northward. Many have been obliged to flee precipitately, leaving behind them all the little they have acquired since they escaped from slavery. They are coming to us in increasing numbers, and they look to us for aid. Oppressed by the tyranny of a heartless and God-defying government, who will help them? Their first and most earnest desire is for employment.
That is the greatest charity which finds it for them. Help us, then, all you who are friends of the fugitive, to extend to them this charity, this simple justice. Let all, who know, or can learn of places which may be filled by these men, women and youths, give information by letter or otherwise, to ROBERT F. WALL-CUT, Or SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Friend, whoever you are that reads these lines, this appeal is made to you. Cannot you find, or procure, one or more places where the hunted slave may abide securely, and work through the winter? We want you to attend to this AT ONCE.

N. B. Many of the fugitives come very poorly provided with clothing; and those who have garments of any kind to spare, will be sure to confer them on the suffering and needy by sending them, marked 'For fugitives,' at 21 Cornhill, as above.

### R. I. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY-ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Providence, in Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 13th and 14th, commencing at 10 o'clock

Distinguished advocates of emancipation from other States have been invited to be with us, and it is expected their presence on this occasion will add to the interest of the meetings.

What now we ask is an earnest and faithful response from the people of our own State, who profess abhorrence of the constantly increasing evils of American alavary-evils that are every day developing themselves in some new phase in the moral, social and political communities in which they move, and for whose existence no man or woman in our State may leny their proper share of responsibility. It is not a time when we may properly shrink from the duty our reason points to, and which our long cherished faith makes binding upon us. The hounds of the slave-gong are upon the track of the fugitive, armed with the weapons of the law, and eager for their triumphs, which only fiends can shout over-the trimphs of Slavery and its curses and its chains, over the Liberty which makes life a boon worthy of thanksgiving, and which some few of the dark sons of Afrihave been so fortunate as to purchase for themselves and their wives and children. If we have hearts and remember the professions we have made, we shall not fail to come together on this occasion, and utter, in noble and earnest language, our detestation of an unrighteous law, and our determination to remember, in his hour of trial, the hunted fugitive from the South's dark prison-house, as well as those who still clank the heavy and galling chains of Amer-

In behalf of the Rhode Island A. S. Society, JOHN BROWN, Presiden

AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary. Providence, Oct. 8th, 1650.

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, Will continue with meetings at the following

named places :-WOONSOCKET, (R. I.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, Nov. 9 and 10. [This Convention will be attended by WM. L. GAR-SON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr. WEARE, (N. H.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, Nov. 9 and 10. To be attended by STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. Fos-

SIXTH COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LEC-

The sixth course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered on successive SUNDAY evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:—

Charles L. Remond, of Salem.

O. B. Frothingham, of Salem. Wm. L. Garrison, " Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts. Single Lec-

E. J. KENNY. Rec. Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS CHAPLIN COMMITTEE. LORING MOODY, having been duly appointed an Agent of the 'Chaplin Fund Committee,' will speak on the subject of his imprisonment, and the means of his deliverance, in

Andover, Sunday, Nov. 10.
Haverhill, Monday, "11.
Newburyport, Sunday, "17.
Portsmouth, Monday, "18.
Portland, Wednesday, "20. The friends of freedom and humanity at the above-named places will please to make the necessary ar-

PARKER PILLSBURY. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

rangements for the meetings.

Valley Falls, (R. I.,) Monday evening, Nov. 11.
Valley Falls, (R. I.,) Tuesday " 12.
Seekonk, (Mass.,) Wednesday " 13.
North Attleboro', Thursday, " 14.

ADIN BALLOU will preach in the Town Hall on Sunday, Nov. 10, at the usual hours, on the subject of Peace, and at 6 o'clock in the Universalist Church, upon Slavery and the Constitution.

ABINGTON NOTICE.

WORTHY OF HEARING.

WORTHY OF HEADING.

To Miss Bnown, recently from Oberlin, (Ohio,) who will be remembered as having spoken very efficiently at the late Woman's Convention at Worcester, will preach next Sunday at the City Hall in Worcester, at the usual hours of religious worship. Miss B., we believe, has gone through a regular course of theological instruction at the Oberlin Institution.

Charles Spear will deliver an address in the Unitarian Church in Lawrence, the third Sunday in November, on the Influence of Crime on Home; and in the Universalist Church in the evening, on the Duty of Society towards Liberated Prisoners.

sudden departure from this life of Mrs. Sewall, wife of Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Nathan Winslow of Portland. Having come in town from her residence in Melrose, on Monday evening, in her usual health, she called at the house of Mr. Pitman in Carver-st., where she was taken with bleeding at the lungs. Two physicians were called, but in three hours she expired. A very numerous circle of friends will mourn the loss of a most amiable, accomplished and benevolent lady, whose heart and hand were in every good work; nor will they forget to sympathize with one whose happy home has so un-expectedly lost the presence of its guardian angel.— Chronotype of Wedne sday.

Mrs. Sewall had recently completed her 36th year. She was one of a circle of friends very dear to us, especially in connection with the still persecuted cause of the despised and fettered slave. From childhood, she was baptized into the humane and sympathixing spirit of abolitionism; and during our ac-quaintance with her for almost twenty years, she never failed to exhibit a living interest in the success of that cause. She had a heart ever gushing with tenderness and pity for the poor and needy, and was ever ready to relieve their necessities. We deeply sympathize with her bereaved husband, father, and a wide circle of relatives and friends, in the great bereavement which they are called to suffer .- Ed. Lib.

### For the Liberator. STANZAS,

IN VIEW OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL. Raise the shout of indignation, Raise it higher yet, and higher; Rouse a guilty slave-cursed nation, Rouse with burning words of fire !

Where's the Pilgrim Fathers' spirit? Has it slept the sleep of death? Chains and slavery we inherit, pasted freedom's but a breath.

In our halls of legislation, At the haughty Southron's nod, Cravens have disgraced the nation, False slike to man and God.

Men we trusted should have shielded Freemen's rights from Slavery's grasp, Were among the first who yielded All that tyrants dared to ask;

And to lay on Slavery's altars Heaven's dearest gift to man; Giving up to chains and halters Many a noble-hearted one.

Lasting, burning shame upon them, As it must be, as it should; Yet let not the people stone them, Though no wonder if they would. Brand their act with desecration,

Scotch their souls with words of fire. Let them feel your indignation In la whirlwind of your fre. Patriots! ground must now be taken,

Neutral footing there is none; Freedom's towers of strength are shaken-Gird your moral armor on. Prostrate, Liberty lies bleeding

At the Southern Moloch's nod; Fettered millions, too, are pleading-Break the monster's iron rod! Let New England's sons and daughters

Raise a stern, united voice, Strong as that of many waters, When the mountain torrents rise Hark! a voice from Plymouth Rock

Through New England's hills goes forth, Speaking of the tyrant's yoke, And of sacred freedom's worth. The roice that comes from Bunker Hill,

From Lexington, and Concord too, Cries 'Disannul the bloody bill, And to the winds its fragments strew.

Let the fires on Freedom's altars Hotter, higher, brighter burn, And the drivelling soul who falters, From the ranks of freemen spurn.

Hear not ye the bondman's wailing? See ye not the mother's grief? Shall their tears be unavailing? Shall we proffer no relief?

Burning tears had we for Kossuth, Tears for Greece and Poland's fall; Where are now our tears for millions Of our own in Slavery's thrall?

When of freedom proudly vaunting, Of its beauties, of its bliss; Other nations, sneering, taunting, May remind us but of this.

When we would condolence send them, May they not rebuke us thus:—

\* Where's your own oppressed? Defend them,

Ere you learn to pity us !" O New England! how much longer Shall your soil be hunting-groun

For the soul and body monger, With his bowie-knife and hounds? Rise, at once, in moral grandeur,

Scare man-hunters from their prey. Shield the fugitives who wander;

Never to their captors yield them-Get the people's feelings right, This will most securely shield th There shall be no need to smite.

Yet, if need be, it were better One should sleep beneath the sod, Than to help replace the fetter On the image of his God.

I have faith in moral weapons, As an antidote for strife; He who takes the sword but cheapens

Human dignity and life. Give us for the work what 's wanted, Firmness-unity of will; Slavery's dirge will then be chanted,

And its advocates be still. Even now its knell is tolling:

Hear ye not the swelling sound O'er New England's hill-tops rolling, Echo answering all around?

Let us give consent no longer That a brother may be sold By the soul and body monger, On the anction-block for gold.

Heaven hasten the completion Of the struggle now begun; And let Slavery's abolition Peacefully and soon be won. Fall River.

For the Liberator. THE 'ONE. Wedded at midnight!

Cross of white shining, Near altar and priest. In the new Temple.

Aisles filled with light, Pillars reared upward, Lofty in height.

Kneeling in silence, Awed by the hush Solemnly blending, Souls upward rush.

Above are uplifted Pinions of Prayer, Noiselessly sweeping Over all there.

"One'-in that Temple, Written with tears, Changeless the record, Eternally theirs.

Witnesses-record-Priest-seal it 'one.' Light flashing stronger A holy 'Amen.' Wedded at midnight, Temple of light, Soul's deep emotions Its pillars of light. Cross near the alter,-

Suffering and Faith

Subliming the holy,

Spirit the Temple, Angels the guests, Immortal the wedded, God the great Priest

# The Liberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT AB-INGTON.

One of the One Hundred A. S. Conventie in progress in this State was held in the Town Hall in Abington, on Sunday, Oct. 20th.

Convention was called to order at 10 1-2 o'clock, by Lewis Ford. Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, was chosen President, and Elbridge Sprague, Secretary. Lewis Ford and Briggs Arnold were che sen a committee on finance.

After an opportunity had been given for prayer,

the Convention was addressed by Wendell Phillips, in a most carnest and eloquent manner, on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. He showed by the that the law was not only in itself wicked, and opposlaw to be resisted at all and every hazard, but also, that it was grossly unconstitutional, and that it was profound attention, and evidently produced a deep impression upon the numerous audience. He was the hour of adjournment had nearly arrived, yet Mr. enchained the attention of the audience for nearly an

At the close of Mr. Foster's speech, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at 1 1-2 o'clock.

APTERNOON SESSION. Met according to adjournment. The exercises were commenced with a song by Mr. J. L. Wales and his two sons, who, being unexpectedly present, charmed and electrified the audience by their sweet vocal and instrumental music. The Convention was then addressed by Mrs. Foster, in a speech of two hours, in which she gave a clear and forcible exposition of the progress and encroachment of the Slave Power, from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time. It was a speech of great power, and was listened to with deep attention.

Another anti-slavery song was then sung by the Wales family, after which a collection, amounting to nearly twenty dollars, was taken in aid of the cause, law is alike repugnant to our Declaration of Independwhen the meeting adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The Convention met agreeably

to adjournment, Mr. Spooner, the President, in the

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Phil-

Resolved, That, in our view, the law relative to fu gitive slaves, recently passed by Congress, is palpably her protection. and grossly unconstitutional, and outrages all the most sacred principles of justice; and that we claim of every one who professes to love the Constitution, that grace of such a statute, and redeem the Constitution le from this foul aggression on its most valuable and sacred principles,

Constitution, with jury trial or without, no fugitive repeal. who has once breathed the air and touched the soil of Massachusetts, shall ever be carried back to bondage. lowing gentlemen were elected officers of Leicester Resolved, That duty to God and to humanity bids us to do for the protection of others, what we would do for our own protection and that of our families; and hence we claim of every one, that he shall stand ready to use for the protection of the slave, the same means which he would use in behalf of himself or his

The resolutions were ably and eloquently spoken to by the crowded audience, without a single dissenti

The meetings, through the day and evening, were unquestionably the largest and most enthusiastic entislavery meetings ever held in town, and mark an er in the anti-slavery cause in this vicinity.

At 9 o'clock, the Convention adjourned, sine die. BOURNE SPOONER, President.

North Abington, Oct. 23, 1850. ANOTHER EMPHATIC TESTIMONY.

LEOMINSTER, 10th mo. 21st, 1850.

MY DEAR GARRISON: Day before yesterday, I came, by invitation, to this place, and in the evening of that day and the afternoon and evening of yesterday, addressed the people late enactment of our pro-slavery Congress, called the Fugitive Slave Law. I endeavored, so far as my ability could go, to do justice to the prominent features of that iniquitous statute, and at the close of my remarks last evening, I submitted to the numerous assembly, which had been listening to me with fixed As one of them contains an approval and endorsement of the resolutions adopted in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening last, I read those resolutions before putting the question, dwelling with deliberate emphasis on that one, the last of the Boston series, which was offered by Colver, and declares that, Constitution or no Constitution, law or no law, we will not suffer the fugitive to be taken back from Massachusetts. The response of the audience was given with a heartiness of tone which told well for the humanity and conscience of Leominster, and would have been cheering to the

C. C. BURLEIGH.

RESOLUTIONS. which prove the mean subserviency of Northern pol- Nor FREE to lift a finger for his rescue. We are NOT iticians to the Slave Power, and the grossly demor. PRRE to obey the written word of God, which comalizing and degrading influence of the alliance of the mands us not to deliver up the captive. Nay, we are North with Southern slavery, none is deeper in base- NOT PREE to obey that 'higher law,' so scouted by ness, more atrocious in wickedness, more richly wor- the spurious Christianity of the age, but which, ner thy of the abhorrence of all humane and honest men, ertheless, exists in the bosom of every true, upright than the late enactment of Congress, familiarly known man, and has existed in all ages, to the sore discomfias the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resolved, That we regard that law as at once ini- Why! the language of indignation and execrati justice, of philanthropy and religion, to disobey, de- of Quakers; and shall this accursed slavery frighten resist its execution and procure its early repeal.

other, and to all who are put in peril by the operation tution,' say many who have no other God, 'the re of this infamous statute, never to obey it, never to aid quirements of the Constitution must be observed in enforcing it, and never to omit a known opportu- Does the Constitution demand, then, or even sanctio nity of counteracting and defeating its unhallowed such a law? If so, we cannot but look upon is as a

Resolved, That in this law we have another exhi- wheels, and fit only to be demolished. bition of the character of slavery and its upholders, and another proof that they respect neither right, nor humanity, nor Constitution, neither Republicanism nor Christianity, noither the interests of the North and of Freedom, nar the honor of the nation, when these offer any hindrance to the success of their vile and to arouse us all, and cause our sluggish Northern

Resolved. That we heartily approve and endorse Let us resist the law, then, in every possible way, the resolutions—especially the last—adopted by the at all times; let us resist it as individuals, as towns, citizens of Boston at their recent enthusiastic meet- and as States; for resistance to any law is a virtue. ing in Fancuil Hall; and that we trust the sentiments when that law is repugnant to the will of God, and and purposes which they avow will find a cordial and averse to the interests of humanity. is response throughout the Commonwealth.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

One of the One Hundred Anti-Slavery Conver now being held in different parts of New England, commenced its sessions in Rothwell's Hall, in Daniel-sonville, Ct., the 26th and 27th ult. The objects of the Convention were briefly explained by Samuel May, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-May, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, after which Dr. James B. Whitcomb of Brooklyn, was chosen President of the Convention and Dr. Charles L. Fisk, of Danielsonville, Secretary The following are the resolutions that were discussed by Messrs. May, C. C. Burleigh, Hutchins, Fial

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise is em nently a religious, a Christian enterprise—based on the Christian doctrine of human brotherhood, and aiming at making every where present the Christian law, 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you;' and that no day, no place, no office is too holy to be employed in earnest effort for the promulgation of its principles and the pros

Warren and Converse, and adopted by the meeting :

Resolved, That the late enactment of Congress known as the Fugitive Slave Law, is unconstitutional, unjust, and atrociously wicked; and that it is not plainest and most convincing arguments and facts, only our right, but our duty, and our fixed and solemn purpose, to disobey it, and, to the extent of our ed to every principle of justice and humanity, and a ability, by all rightful means, to resist and prevent its execution

Resolved, That though the statute in question that it was grossly unconstitutional, and that it was
the duty of every citizen who had any regard for that
instrument, to trample its requirements under his feet.
The remarks of Mr. Phillips were listened to with

Resolved, That recognizing the paramount authorfollowed by Mr. Foster, on the same topic. Although ity of God's law, as written on our inmost nature and on the pages of Scripture, and finding in it F, by the eloquence and earnestness of his remarks, plain prohibition of the delivery of fugitive slaves to those who claim them, we hereby declare our fixed determination that, whether the statute be constitu tional or not, we will not deliver unto his master the slave who has escaped from his master unto us; and to the utmost of our power, we will prevent his reenslavement.

JAMES B. WHITCOMB, President. CHARLES L. FISK, Secretary.

MEETING IN LEICESTER. At a meeting held in Leicester on Saturday evening

Oct. 19th, it was unanimously Resolved, That the people of the free States may well congratulate themselves, that in opposing a late

law of Congress, denominated the 'Fugitive Slave Bill,' they are not left to the painful alternative of either violating a constitutional law or the dictates of conscience, knowing, as we do, that this odious ence, the Constitution of the United States, and every dictate of humanity. Therefore, Resolved, That we form ourselves into a 'Commi

tee of the Whole,' for the protection of any 'fugitive who may happen among us; and if pursued for th purpose of capture or re-capture, we will use all our stitutional right and constitutional might for his or

Resolved, That although we do not fear the operation of this law in Massachusetts, and, so far as we or the slaves are concerned, would never ask for its he make every effort to save the nation from the dis- repeal, and would be willing that it should remain a long as its authors choose, as a monument of the wickedness of those who voted for it, and the cowardice of those who dodged a vote; yet, as a blot and disgrace upon our statute book, we demand its speedy

> After the passage of the above resolutions, the fol Freedom Club, for the ensuing year :-

President-ABRAM FIRTH, Esq. Vice Presidents-Wm. M. Rice, Dwight Bisco. Recording Secretary-J. Waldo Denny. Corresponding Secretary-George D. Merriam.

Treasurer-Alonzo White. Executive Committee-Loyal G. Dickinson, Billing The resolutions were ably and eloquently spoken to by Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and adopted Hurd, Willard Howe, Milton Rockwood, Phinear

WM. M. RICE, Chairman. J. WALDO DENNY, Secretary. Leicester, Oct. 21, 1850.

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 17th, 1850.

To what cause may be attributed the coldness an complacency with which the people of the North look upon that abominable-I might say damnable-act of that the lethargy or stupidity, which, resting upon many of the communities of the old world, has com pelled them to bear, donkey like, the burdens and op

pressions put upon them, is settling upon us? Have we lost the spirit that animated our fathers in the days assembled in the Town Hall, on the subject of slavery and our relations to it, and particularly on the which they struggled not worthy of a struggle now? Do we really possess those principles, and if so, are they not quieted by the magnetic influence of cotton and commerce -- names happily less known in former days. Shall we acknowledge to ourselves and the world, that toryism, the exception and infamy of those assembly, which had been installed attention, the following series of resolutions. They If not, let us look about ourselves, for, notwithstanding our boasted liberty, we are not free.

Our liberty has been stricken down! The relentless hand of slavery, not content with its former victims, is riveting its manacles upon our limbs, even in New England!! This is not a mere thoughtless assertion, but the truth, although we may not be wil-

When the poor hungry and exhausted fugitive cries to us for succor, even though he may have suffered like a Brown, and manifested his heroic endurance; or if he possesses the rare and exalted gespirits of the flying and hunted slaves, could they highest and holiest impulses of our hearts and of humanity, and give him aid. When the miserable tools of tyrant slaveholders come among us, to tear a brother from his wife and children, and bear him Resolved, That of the many base and wicked acts away in fetters to the untold horrors of slavery, we are

ture of tyrants and bigots. quitous, inhuman and unconstitutional; and that we has become almost exhausted in denouncing that law are bound by every consideration of self-respect, of of the infant colonies which prohibited the harboring nounce and oppose it, and by all rightful means to us into a repetition of the execrable barbarities of esist its execution and procure its early repeal.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to each the rack, the fagget and the cross? 'But the Constimighty Juggernaut, crushing thousands beneath its

> But if we admit, as we may, that the Constitutio blood to rush wild and vehement through our veins,

NATHANIEL S. LITTLEPIELD. ALBANY, Me., Oct. 21, 1850.

In the report of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Valley Falls, R. I., which appeared in the Liberator of the 11th inst., is a resolution stating, as a matter of congratulation, that no New England Representative, except Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, voted for the re-cent Fugitive Slave Bill.\* This, I think, is a mistake. If current report is correct-and I have not seen it hisputed-Mr. Eliot was not the only misrepresenta- Gray Loring and Samuel E. Sewall. tive from New England who voted for that infamou Bill. There are two, at least, from this State,-Nathaniel S. Littlefield, from the 1st, and Elbridge Gerry, from the 4th District, -Democrats. (?) A few cose of breaking up an anti-slavery meeting in Bridgpetuate the system indefinitely. Why is a man criminated in public for a private deed, when a public act of ten times the enormity does not effect his private and social standing? It is a desperate state of public morality, that will permit intellectual accomplishments ean claim no better in 1850.

But there is one consolation which the passage of gerous at both ends. The rebound is sure to make the possibly escape unharmed. Now, be it known, that been accustomed for fifty years to regard the Constiown hearth-stones, and 'summarily' to sunder the rants is obedience to God'; that.

Though we break our fathers' promise, we have no-

Than be true to Church and State, while we are doubly false to God. A. J. GROVER.

. This mistake we have already corrected .- Ed.

APPEAL

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD The Committee of Vigilance, appointed at a late

dred persons to their number, so that now the Com- Curry for prosecution; Rivers for defence. mittee consists of one hundred and fifty persons.

The Committee deem it proper to state, that in conshelter. Many of them have sought a refuge in Boston, perhaps having heard that our fathers took some interest in the freedom of mankind, and thinking a few sparks of manhood might burn in our hearts. It is known to the Committee, that since the arrest of the slave Hamlet, in New York, about one hundred fugitives have reached Boston. Doubtless others have come, of whom your Committee have no knowledge. Many of these persons have no present means of subsistence, for they fied off in haste and fear, glad to escape with their lives. They left behind them the little earnings they had painfully gathered while living in the free States, and brought off nothing but their manhood. They are here as strangers; they belong to a race that is oppressed, hated, despised, and now hunted down. They find it difficult to obtain employment, and so earn their subsistence without the help of others. They come amongst us as suppliants for what is the natural and recognized right of every man that is born—the right to their own bodies. They come to us trembling, and ready to perish.

The Committee take it for granted that this state of things will continue, the evil now abating, and then increasing again, so long as slavery continues in the United States. For if the present emigration of full the first own basting, and then increasing again, so long as slavery continues in the United States. For if the present emigration of full the first own basting, and then increasing again, so long as slavery continues in the United States. For if the present emigration of full the first own basting, and then increasing again, so long as slavery continues in the United States. For if the present emigration of full the first own had the proposed and the master in North Carolina. On inquiring of some mischievous negos for a person of the sesciption of him he was in pursuit of, Hall was pointed to an individual of dark complexion, of him has a in pursuit of, Hall was pointed to an individual of dark complexion, the last Rivoud file and individual of

United States. For if the present emigration of fucease, still the number of fugitives from the slave

States is large, is annually income. cease, still the number of fugitives from the slave
States is large, is annually increasing, and will undoubtedly continue to increase, so that we cannot all vehicles are 'Jennys'; on 'Change they sell 'Jennys'; on 'C

For we cannot think that the people of Massachusetts will ever knowingly suffer any fugitive from slavery, for how many more, "Jenny'-sais quoi who has earned his liberty by manly and courageous flight, to be returned to the terrible bondage he has escaped from. We are sure that the mass of the one:

In order to reach the present and future wants, the Committee have established an office, and appointed an agent, to whom the fugitive slave may apply, and receive such advice and assistance as his case may require. The main business of the agent will be, to obtain employment for the fugitives, and after the arrangement is known to the public, it will be easy to accomplish this.

Sunday in California. It appears from advices from Sacramento, that the people of that city have passed a stringent ordinance against the violation of the Sabbath. All theatrical performances, bull-fights and equestrian exhibitions are forbidden, under a penalty of from \$100 to \$500.

We appeal with confidence to our fellow-citizens, IF A precious specimen of piety! Closing gam asking them to aid us in this work of Christian char-ity. We solicif annual subscriptions to sustain the ling them six days in the week!

office, and also ask for donations of clothing and mo-

TIMOTHY GILBERT, President. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. CHARLES LIST, Secretary. Donations may be sent to the officers above name

or to the members of the Finance Committee named

A. Andrew, Henry I. Bowditch, Robert Morris, Ellis

THE SPIRIT OF CASTE.

There is a master-spring which seems to be over looked by those who are observing the present po years ago, this Littlefield headed a mob, for the purpose of breaking up an anti-slavery meeting in Bridg-ton, Maine, which cost him a heavy fine. This fact country, because, its bounds not being expressly markwas related to me by a friend of Mr. L., who gloried ed out by demarcations of hereditary nobility, it is in the deed; and I relate it here to illustrate what al-more jealously exclusive on the one hand, and on the ways proves to be the case, that an unprincipled le-gislator is always a reckless civilian. A New Eng-ment to it is not hopeless. It is the Spirit of Caste, land man in Congress, who will give his influence and the Aristocracy of Private Society. Those who com vote in support of slavery, as a private citizen and within its pale and are under its sway, are more influneighbor, will commit any outrage on the rights enced by it than by any other consideration whatof his fellow-men; - under equal influences, will ever. This spirit is naturally on the side of power, not scruple to act the midnight assassin. Slave- and cares not for the oppressed, but is itself selfish, ry is this, and more. Why will not the public apply oppressive and crushing. The circles of high life, this principle to such men as Webster, Eliot, Little- which bring together in one fold, under one shepfield, &c., and give them such a reception on their re- heard, such spirits as Clay, Webster, Cass, &c. turn from Congress as the Austrian woman-whipper have a great influence on the political character and met from the brewers of London—or, at least, let scorn influence of these men. The world in which they nd contempt take the place of brooms and brickbats? live and move and have their being is a world with-Woman-whipping, merely, is a mercy, compared to out a God, where there is such a terrible consistency the wrongs which slavery inflicts upon its victims, in faith and practice, that to mention the name of the and these men use their influence to extend and per-Deity would be thought a solecism in good breeding. except perhaps some Senator or Premier in his cup should do so profanely. The very air of this sphere being so manifestly op-

posite to all that is sublime, serious or truth morality, that will permit intellectual accomplishments to make rascality respectable: and yet, New England act or speak like a thinking, responsible, immortal being in its midst. To a native or naturalized denithis monstrous law brings to the fugitive and his friends. A gun too heavily charged is consulted day friends. A gun too heavily charged is equally dansportsman repent his bargain, while the game may their stations. And mankind consent to their supremmachines to be managed in order to secure them in acy. It is as important to clergy as to laity, to trav--hunters of this republic have loaded their elling authoresses as to fashionable belles, to Moses gun too heavily, and it will react upon themselves. Stuart, the Pharisee, as to Daniel Webster, the Sad-The Fugitive Slave Bill has already done more to ducee, (for no one would make me believe that the arouse the indignation of the people of the free States, latter believed either in angel or spirit, or that the and creating opposition to slavery and the South, than former was not a lineal spiritual descendant of the my one thing for the last fifty years. Why, here in false doctors in the days of Jesus, who took tithe of Maine, old partizans, 'dyed in the wool,' who have mint, anise and cummin, and omitted the weightier matters of the law, justice, mercy and faith.) I say tution of the United States second only to the Bible, declare openly that they will take down the guns that their fathers used at Bunker Hill, if need be, to defend the fugitive from his pursuer, whoever he may be, notwithstanding he comes clothed with constitutional power. They have the sagacity to see that this Bil more before the eyes of such men than the loss of strips away every safeguard to their own liberty, that their own souls, and the dishonor of their country, it empowers the ruffian to invade the sanctity of their and that faith they affect to hold sacred. No cause that can ever risk their influence will ever receive ties of the femily circle, with greater impunity than their aid. Their religious and educational as well as he could take his horse or cow. They will adopt their political movements are entirely controlled by the motto of the Revolution, that 'resistance to ty- this spirit. There is a power that can destroy this influence. Will the people wield it? It is more general education, not only intellectual, but moral and rebler duties first:
The traitor to humanity is the traitor most accursed;
Man is more than Constitutions; better rot beneath are drawing together a society, before which their glory pales, and their strength withers away. Another generation, if we are faithful to our God and to ourselves, and the last shall be first, and the first last.

> From the Providence Mirror. COURT OF MAGISTRATES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1850. The Committee of Vigilance, appointed at a late meeting of the citizens of Boston and its neighborhood holden in Faneuil Hall on the 14th Oct., to consider the condition of the fugitive slaves and other colored inhabitants of Boston, in relation to the new Fugitive Slave Bill, have entered upon the duty assigned them, and now desire to inform the public of what they have already done, and to ask their aid in carrying out certain measures agreed upon.

They have organized themselves by appointing Timothy Gilbert, President; Francis Jackson, Treasurer; and Charles List, Secretary. They have a Committee of Finance, an Executive Committee, a Legal Committee, and a Committee of Special Vigilance and Alarm. They have also added one hundred persons to their number, so that now the Committee of the citizens at a late many and bound over in the sum of \$500 to appear at the December term of Common Pleas.

Adelicate point came up in this examination. It seems that there is a statute declaring marriage between 'negroes and mulattoes' and 'whites' absolute two interests a statute declaring marriage between 'negroes and mulattoes' and 'whites' absolute two interests a statute declaring marriage between 'negroes and mulattoes' and 'whites' absolute two interests of the clierate in the December term of Common Jefferson Taylor was examined on a charge of big-

MAKING A SLAVE OF A FRENCHMAN. sequence of the enactment of the new Fugitive Slave
Law, a great many fugitives who formerly lived in the
border free States, finding themselves unsafe at home,
have fled to Canada and the remote free States for
shelter. Many of them have sought a refuge in Boston, perhaps having heard that our fathers took some

MAKING A SLAVE OF A FRENCHMAN.

Our usually quiet little vis-a-vis, Algiers, was quite
stirred up by a curious affair which occurred there
on Saturday last. A man by the name of Hall, said
to be a negro trader, went across the river in pursuit
of a light mulatto slave, who, he said, had escaped
from his master in North Carolina. On inquiring of
ton, perhaps having heard that our fathers took some
mischievous negro for a person of the descrip-

doubtedly continue to increase, so that we cannot look forward to any definite time when aid will not be needed for those victims of the nation, and objects of Christian charity.

The Committee also take it for granted, that the Christian people of the North will never consent that these fugitives shall be returned in any considerable numbers, either under the present or any future law.

For we cannot think that the people of Massachusetts

States are 'Jennys'; on 'Change they sell 'Jenny' see wheat; the spinning 'Jennys' sellipsed by the singing 'Jennys'; is eclipsed by the singing 'Jennys'; all east for this 'Jenny'-alogy back into Sweden; all men seem to be studying verbs in the 'Jenny'-tive case; 'Jenny'-rosity is a virtue no longer neglected; even our only military Major-Jenny-ral has surrendered to the queen; fond mothers call their babes, sportsmen their dogs and horses, farmers their cows and pigs, 'Jennys'; in short, 'Jenny'-ric term for all these things, and

The Dover Telegraph tells the following 'goo

people at the North can never sink so low, become such aliens to their country, so false to their kind, so forgetful of their Fathers' blood, and so unfaithful to their religion, as to allow the slave hunter to clutch his victim in the midst of us, and carry him off to bondage worse than death itself.

In order to reach the present and future wants, the

VOL. XX. NO. 45

Transient Boarding.

PERSONS visiting Boston to spend a few dam find a quiet home at my house, No. 2 1-20 Court. Terms, 76 cts. per day. Central Court at No. 238 Washington street. JOHN M. SPEAR

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A NTHROPOLOGY; or the Science of Man; in the bearing on War and Slavery, and on Assements from the Bible, Marriage, Good, Beath, Ren. button, Atonement and Government, in support these and other social wrongs: in a Series of Loss, to a Friend in England. By Henry C. With Price 25 cts.

to a Friend in England. By Henry C. Wan Price 25 cts.

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VAYER'S.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS. WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

CHERRY PECTORAL

PHE uniform success which has attended the to of this preparation-its salutary effect-its power to relieve and cure affections of the lungs, here gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other me cine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire co dence in its virtues, and in the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of dism apon the throat and lungs. These results, as the become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists eng where. What is their opinion of CHERRY PEC-TORAL may be seen in the following :-VALENTINE MOTT. M. D.

VALENTINE MOIT, M. D.,
Prof. Surgery, Medical College, N. Y., says'It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which
consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the
throat and lungs.' THE RT. REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in a letter to a friend, who was fast enking under an affection of the Lungs—'Try the CHERRY

ief, with the blessing of God that will." PECTORAL, and if any me CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, writes that 'a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Cross by the CHERRY PECTORAL.'

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states, that Asthma and Bronchitis, so preva this inclement climate, has vielded with rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL and we cannot too strongly recommend this skilful preparation to the Profession and public generally.

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—

HARTERED, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. C. J. Ayer: Dear Sir—Having been recade from a painful and dangerous disease by your meleine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs neglected at fast he

formation of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent count and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon tressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symptoms of cuit consumption. No medicine scemed at all to reak my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved, and now has curred me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.
Dr. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir-I have for years be en obliged to sleep in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpos, st-til my Physician prescribed, as an experiment, year til my Physician prescrit CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first, it seemed to make me worse, but in lan than a week I began to experience the most grain-ing relief from its use; and now, in four week, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep in my belwith comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had

never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Miss., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Sept. 20 tD13

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. PREPARATION of extraordinary power, the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Human ery description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned ery description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned ery description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned ery description of the secondary symbol er Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Er-sipelas, general Debility common to Females, Cold Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and ceresis case or Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to direction, and faithfully persevered in. and faithfully persevered in.

> For the Liberator. ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

From numerous respectable testimonies setting for the beneficial effects of Drs. Clark & Porter's Pan From numerous respectable testimonics setting, see the beneficial effects of Drs. Clark & Porter's Page coa, we feel it a duty to recommend this popular medicine to those afflicted with scrofulous hamors, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the bloss. We know several persons who have tested the ritues of this panacea, and they consider it for the purposes for which it was designed, the best preparation yet offered to the public. It has been administered with success for chronic diseases of the liver and kidney and various other complaints, including pulmonary consumption, with ulceration of the lungs, as stated iff the certificates of cures. We have no hesitation is saying that we believe the Anti-Norofulous Panaes will do all that the proprietors claim for it, and that it will take precedence of all other preparations now in use. \* \* This is a volunteer notice on the part of the writer, who has no other interest in the sale of the medicine farther than the wish to make it most extensively known and appreciated. We are glad bearn that the increasing demand for Drs. Class & Pourses's panacea induced them to relinquish their old quarters in Carver street for the elegant and now spacious establishment No. 382 Washington street.

Liberty Tree Block. Success to their enterprise!

\*\* Having derived much benefit from the use of this Panacea, we say 'ditto' to W's certificateEd. Lib. .

Sept. 6

Consumption! Consumption! DR. PIELD.

(Member of the Mass. Medical Society,) BELIEVING in the curability of Consumption, Continue to devote himself to the examination and treatment of ciseases of the Therat. Harried being often connected with consumption, and frequently the cause of it.

Office hours from 8 to 2 o'clock. GEO. FIELD, M. D., 132 Court et., near the Revere House, Bestes.

JOHN A. BOLLES, 10 COURT STREET. BOSTON, Altorney and Commissioner for Maine, New Hang shire, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsyl-vania, Ohio and Indiana. Robert F. T.

THE

ANTI-SLAVE

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THERE-\$2 All remitta relating to the per be directed, (posx Five copies pollars, if payme.

The Agent Pennsylvania and thorised to receiv Financial Come WENDELL PULLED only for the finan-any of its debts.]

WM. LLO VOL. X The

WORCESTER Pursuant to a c to consider the rig met at Brinley I day, Oct. 23d, at 1 The Convention of Worcester. On motion of 1 seph C. Hathawa on President, pro Eliza J. Kenny, o tary, pro tem. On motion of

Nominating Com-

Asa Foster, of N.

Lydia Dennett, o A. W. Johnson, Susan R. Harris, The Call of the President, Mr. H The Committee President-PA Secretaries—H The President the chair, and re

On motion of

tion of th for further discu On motion of Committee were Mrs. Mott spo women, and tho tion, that it may Mrs. Johnson, iness Committ which were adop M. A. W. Joh of Mass.; Ernes Hunt, of Mass Stone, of Mass.

W. Capron, of I Fish, of Hoped on Sisson, of H On motion of roll and on fi Stowell, Sarah invited to take who enrolled th Mr. Hathawa from Elizur Wr Elizabeth Wilse

On motion of for this Conven On motion o journ, we adjou added to the B On motion, APTERNOON o'clock. The

The minutes H. M. Darling Mrs. Price t Mr. Wm. H. tee, reported a discussed by M Foster, and C esolutions :-Whereas, th cribed for wor nature, capaci ment of her ju

> Resolved, T deavors to see equality with mined,—by w Powers and C education in a On motion, EVENING SI Business of the preamble session. Spe Mott.

y injurious to velopment; th

mittee, report K. Foster, Ja The resolutio Resolved, resident for a nation, who voice in its

Wendell P

whose proper government. To enment. To Resolved, right of suffr fice; the om-face; the om-face; the om-s gross usury a gross usury a gross usury the age, is be-before the la Resolved, sex, and then